Tuesday, February 28, 1978
Phalguna 9, 1899 (Saka)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February, 28, 1978/Phalguna 9, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Directive to Foreign Pharmaceutical Firm by MRTP Commission

*101 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether MRTP Commission has issued a directive to any foreign pharmaceutical firm recently to sell its products at prices lower than on the price list,

(b) whether this directive has come subsequent to detection of restrictive trade practices by the firm and

(c) if so, whether consumers of the products of the firm would be compensated for being overcharged by the firm?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) MRTP Commission have passed an Order dated the 5th of December 1977 directing a foreign pharmaceutical firm, namely, M/s Glaxo Labs. (India) Ltd to so modify its arrangements with its stockists as to clarify that the terms and conditions set out in their price list relate to maximum prices and the stockists were at liberty to sell at prices lower than the prices set out in the trade price list.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Order of the Commission was prospective in its effect and there is no provision in the law for awarding of such compensation to the consumers of the products

SHRI D. D. DESAI In the United States several of the drug companies are being prosecuted, both by the U.S. Government as well as the Indian Government. Also, our Ayurvedic system does not have the patent system. Will not the Minister consider the elimination of patent systems, as far as drugs are concerned—which are basically to be looked upon from the human angle, rather than as a means of business" In that case, what sort of pattern will be like to follow, particularly when the Italian Government has already cancelled the patents registration system? Will that pattern be acceptable to the Indian Government or not?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Before the Minister gives the answer, I want to make a submission. In the List of Questions, it is printed as "Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals . "

MR. SPEAKER: It was a mistake on the part of my office. It should have been "Minister of Law, Justice and Company affairs."

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The question related to a restrictive trade practice and the MRTP Commission. So far as the supplementary question is concerned this, I submit, would not come within the scope of the MRTP; but that is a suggestion which will be duly considered by my colleague, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: It is a legal question. What I am saying is, presently the law makes it possible for the companies to register patents....

MR. SPEAKER: You should have put it that way at that time.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: If this has been done by one firm, it could be done by several other firms also. Would the Minister look into the nature of the agreements that these drug companies are making with the distribution systems? Would he then assess the excess charges made and would he institute proceedings under the MRTP Act so that the excess charges are recovered from these drug firms?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: In regard to Glaxo the agreement with the distributors was registered with the Registrar. When the Registrar scrutinised it, it appeared to him that it was a restrictive trade practice. Therefore, he referred the matter to the Monopolies Commission which, after going into the matter, issued certain directions to the firm. If other firms also have such agreements which are registered with the Registrar, they will be scrutinised and if any such thing comes to the notice of the Registrar, that would also be gone into.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know how many manufacturers of pharmaceuticals were examined by the MRTP Commission so far? Secondly, what action has been taken so far on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: The second question need not be answered, because it is a separate one.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: If I have understood the question rightly, he wanted to know how many such cases have been gone into. I require notice to give the exact number.

SHRI JAGANNATHA RAO: At present section 10 of the MRTP Act is non-cognisable in the sense the Commission cannot take cognisance of any offence under that Act. Is it under the contemplation of the Government to amend the relevant section so that the Monopoly Commission can *suo motu* take action in those cases which come to their notice?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: A Committee to go into the question of Monopolies Act as well as the Companies Act is already sitting and it is considering various suggestions which are being received. After that report is received, the Government will apply its mind to this question.

Free Legal Aid to Poor

†

102. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND CAMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now fully and carefully examined the various reports and recommendations regarding free legal aid to economically poorer sections of the people throughout the country;

(b) if so, the broad indication of the Government's formulation of proposals in this regard; and

(c) when and how do Government propose to implement the said scheme or proposals?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Report of the Committee on Legal Aid with Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati as Chairman and Shri Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer as Member is under examination of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am sorry the Law Minister has been completely silent on the whole matter. I throught he would give at least some indication of the active consideration that the Government is giving to this problem. I need not remind him and the House that article 39(a) was specially added to the Constitution in the Directive Principles Chapter, mentioning this as a duty on the State to give free legal aid. The Law Minister has been talking very highly about some of the se-called good points in the 42nd Amendment mentioning this as one of them. Why is it that he has not taken any active steps in this regard of giving free legal aid? Does he know that the countries where there is some system of free legal aid to the poor include the United Kingdom, America, Australia, Jamaica, Canada and France? And in the Soviet Union, of course, the Constitution of last year provides for free legal aid in article 161, which is a very brief article, which reads:

> "Colleges and advocates are available to give legal assistance to citizens and organisations. In cases provided for by legislation, citizens shall be given assistance free of charge"

In view of this, will the Government at least assure this House that the Bhagwati-Krishna Iyer report will be given active consideration?

We have been hearing for a long time that it is under consideration.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am happy to say that it is under active consideration because my Ministry has constituted a high power committee consisting of representatives of the Finance Ministry, the Home Ministry, Labour Ministry, Department of Justice and also Department of Social Welfare. That Committee is going into this question. It is also possible that there may be a Cabinet sub-committee which might also go into the policy question, and we will take as quick action on this report as posible.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Does he know that in our own country 16 States of the Union and three Union Territories—I do not want to mention their names—are having some kind of free legal aid scheme operating. In my own State of Gujarat, Justice Bhagwati was formerly the Chief Justice there and it was he who was responsible along with his colleagues for having this scheme in Gujarat. Would he not consider, on the basis of the experience gained through these schemes that are operating in the various States, having a legislation or at least some kind of concrete scheme for providing legal aid which is not only free but is given by competent people? Only free means anybody gives it free, but uniess it is given by competent lawyers, the purpose will be defeated. Therefore, will he give an assurance that on the basis of the experience gained in the States concerned, Government would come forward with concrete schemes for the whole country and later on, when they have given full thought, a comprehensive legislation on the subject, because I do realise that it is complicated and requires all-round consideration?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Government proposes to frame a comprehensive scheme, and that is why it is necessary that everything which is going on in the different States already has to be assimilated. It has to be found out what is going on what steps have already been taken in the various

States, so that a comprehensive and well-considered scheme may be brought, so that it may actually perform the function for which it is meant.

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जो गरीब वर्ग हैं समाज के उन्हे कानूनी सहायता देने के लिये यह योजना है, और वह ऐसे हैं कि बिना पढ़े लिखे हैं, देहात में रहते हैं, तो वह इस से फ़ायदा उठा सकें उनको जानकारी देने के लिये क्या आपने कोई प्रचार का साधन या कोई योजना बनायी है जिस से उन को सहूलियत मिल सके और खबर मिल सके ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : माननीय सदस्य ने जो विचार व्यक्त किया सरकार उसके बारे में चिन्तित है और जो योजना बनायी जा रही है उस में इस बात के लिये भी आवधान होगा कि जो गरीब और पिछड़ा वर्ग है जिसको अपने कानूनी अधिकारों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी न हो उनको जानकारी मिल सके और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि उनको कानून के अनुसार न्याय मिल सके ।

श्री छविराम अर्गल : आपने जो निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता बनायी है इस पर सरकार का कितना धन व्यय हो चुका है तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को कितनी धनराशि सहायता के रूप में दी गई है ? क्या यह सच है कि जो लोगल एडवाइजर हैं उन पर अधिक धन व्यय हो चुका है और उतना पैसा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को नहीं मिला है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : अभी जो राज्य सरकारें हैं वह कुछ अपनी छोटी छोटी योजनाएं चला रही हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार तो अभी इस योजना पर विचार कर रही है कि क्या प्रारूप होना चाहिये उस योजना का और किस तरह से उसको लागू किया जाय । इसलिए अभी धन व्यय होने का केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । और इसीलिये वित्त विभाग से विचार लिया जायेगा कि कितनी धनराशि खर्च हो सकती है और कितना इस पर कार्य हो सकता है ।

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: May I know whether it will be only one of the senior advocates or juniors also whose legal opinion will be taken?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is comprehensively being considered. Naturally, all these matters are also being considered. This cannot be replied to now.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: I was the Bar Association President. Only junior advocates are consulted. So, I want to know whether senior advocates will also be consulted.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you engage senior advocates also for advice, or only junior advocates who have no work at all?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Members of Parliament who are Advocates also can be included.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Firstly the scheme should be such that it may perform the function for which it is meant. Before the scheme is finally evolved, how am I in a position to say whether it will have this principle or that principle?

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : मंत्री महोदय ने स्कीम को पूरी तरह पढ़ लिया होगा। विभिन्न विभागों के साथ उस पर चर्चा भी चल रही होगी । हर स्कीम में कुछ ऐसे बिन्दु होते हैं जिन को स्वीकृत मान लिया जाता है और जिन के बारे में कोई

विशेष विवाद नहीं होता । ऐसे बिन्दुओं को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र लागू कर इस स्कीम को क्या आप शुरू कर सकेंगे, यदि हां, तो कब तक ताकि गरीब लोगों को मुफ्त कानूनी सहायता मिल सके ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : बिन्दु जो स्वीकृत फौरन हो सकता है वह तो यही है कि गरीबों की यह जो समस्या है कि उन के पास साधन नहीं हैं और वे न्याय प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं साधनों के अभाव में उस के लिए कोई इंतजाम किया जाए या कोई व्यवस्था की जाए । जब तक योजना तैयार नहीं हो जाती है तब तक उसका कौन सा बिन्दू लागू किया जा सकता है । पहले योजना को तैयार करना होगा, उस को अंतिम रूप देना होगा तभी उस को लागू किया जा सकता है । उस पर सरकार चिन्तित है और कार्य कर रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य जैसा चाहते हैं वैसी योजना जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार हो जाएगी ।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : पहली सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य के जिला मुख्यालय के स्तर पर एमरजेंसी के दौरान झुनझुना बजाने वाले वकीलों को एप्वांइट कर दिया था जिनका पी०पी० का दर्जा था । क्या वे लोग अभी तक भी कंटिन्यू कर रहे हैं या उन को हटा दिया गया है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : पी० पी० से शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब पब्लिक प्रासीक्यूटर से है । उन को राज्य सरकारें बनाती हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार से उन का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लीगल एडवाइजर ।

श्री शान्ति भूषण : वह कह रहे हैं कि कोई लीगल एडवाइजर । केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई ऐसा लीगल एडवाइजर बनाया गया हो लीगल एड के सिलसिले में, इसकी मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है

On shore and off shore exploration in Tamil Nadu

\+

*103. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the precise efforts made during the last three years for exploration and drilling for oil, both on shore and off shore in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the nature of exploration and drilling work carried out at the moment, the agency involved and the amount spent; and

(c) the projected plans of operation during the next two years and the sites selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). ONGC has conducted intensive geological and geophysical surveys in the Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry during the last three years for this purpose, two geological parties, one shallow drilling party, three seismic parties and one gravity-magnetic party were actively deployed in Tamil Nadu. Three deep wells have also been drilled in this area during this period.

At present ONGC is continuing geological and geophysical surveys on on shore and off shore areas of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

A contract was awarded to Asamera Group of Oil Companies in 1975 for the off shore exploration of the Cauvery basin. The contractors conducted geophysical surveys on the basis of which they drilled one off shore well in the Gulf of Mannar but this well proved to be dry. Under the contract, the contractors have time till September 1978 to decide whether to opt for the next Phase of the contract or to terminate the contract.

ONGC has incurred an amount of Rs. 3.20 crores in the participation contract with Asamera Group of Companies for the off shore exploration of the Cauvery basin till the end of January, 1978. ONGC has also spent an amount of Rs. 2.83 crores including depreciation of Rs. 0.53 crores on surveys, both geological and geophysical, in the last three years ending 1976-77 by field parties located at Madras who are engaged in such surveys in Tamil Nadu as well as Andhra Pradesh.

(c) During the next two years ONGC proposes to undertake geophysical works covering 300 line kms. by seismic surveys and establishing 4,300 gravity-magnetic stations in the area.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: The problem has been pending for long. I am sorry to note that the hon. Minister has stated that the entire area is dry. By drilling only one well, how can the entire area be declared to be dry?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is not true that the Government or the ONGC or its agents have come to the conclusion that the entire area is dry. We have had 18 deep wells bored in the area on-shore and one off-shore, and we are still at the job. Finding oil is not something which is to order. We have to struggle with nature, and we are continuing to struggle with it.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Would the Government extend the contract to the Asamera group to dig some more wells in the area so as to determine whether the area can yield oil or not?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Messrs. Asamera of Canada have the option to extend or to refuse extension of the work by the 30th september, 1978.

The Asamera Group have been asked to see if they could continue with the Job. They are saying that they are trying to find their financial support and if they do find it, they shall work otherwise they may not. In any case, in the month of September, the final picture will emerge. But we will not depend on Asamera only, we propose to go ahead with the job our selves.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Oil exploration in this area has been going on for nearly 20 years sporadically and a few years back it was reported that they struck some marine emulsion and there were possibilities of striking oil. Will the Minister be pleased to state whether any encouraging results have been received so far in respect of one of these explorations and if so, what steps are being taken thereof?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The work has been there for the last 15 years and not 20. For 15 years we have been nibbling at the job, sometimes going ahead very vigorously. Now, as I said, we have had 18 exploratory deep wells drilled up there. Asamera has also done one. We did come across some emulsion of oil and water at certain levels in the Karaikkal structure. But the point is that there has not been any finding which could justify somthing of an economic proposition there. Yet, the whole geological studies indicate that we should be able to strike oil somewhere or the other and, therefore, the search continues.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी किन-किन स्थानों पर आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन के काम चल रहे हैं और उसके क्या परिणाम सामने आये हैं? बंगाल की खाड़ी में स्थित अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह के पास भी जो एक्सप्लोरेशन हो रहा है, उसकी भी क्या स्थिति है ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : यह प्रश्न तो सिर्फ तमिलनाडु से संबंधित है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य अगर जानकारी चाहेंगे तो पत्र से सूचित कर सकता हूं ।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : प्रश्न के भाग (ग) में साफ लिखा है कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए कौन-कौन से स्थान चुने गये हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: He says, he will inform you in writing.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The Minister has stated that for the past 15 years they have been going on with the exploration and I am happy to note that the centre is located at Karaikkal which is my territory. But unfortunately, they are shifting it to Andhra Pradesh. The Minister says that they will come to the conclusion some time in September but that office and exploration centre have been shifted from Karaikkal to Hyderabad or some other place. Is he aware of this fact? I would like to know the depth of the drilling that is going on because there is an opinion and also I have got some expertise report on this matter that the rigs that are used in Karaikkal area and Cavery Basin where they struck oil some time back, are very shallow in comparison to that of Bombay High and of Assam High. We are informed that the rigs are of a mediocre standard and that is the reason why they are not able to strike oil. Is that a fact? or is there any bi-partisan attitude being applied by his Ministry in this matter?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is not correct to say that the rigs used in this exercise have been dealing with shallow structures. For example, in the Gulf of Mannar, we have upto 3778.3 metres. In the Karaikkal area, we have drilled 7 wells and in 7 wells we have gone upto ranging from about 1700 to over 3000 metres. The point is that geological people tell us to which structure and to which level we should go. It is not that we just go on digging the whole earth down below. In the Karaikkal area, the number of wells drilled is 7 and 7 is not a small number. Each well costs approximately half-a-crore of rupees i.e. 5 million rupees. The total number of deep well drilled is 18. The number of structural wells driled is 10.

Now, it is true that we have shifted some of the equipment to Andhra area. But it is not a question of giving it up. We have limited resources and we keep on moving things from one point to another. We are waiting for the Asemera business to be settled.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अधीन बनाये गये नियमों का क्रियान्वयन

*104. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय/विभाग ने अपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 और उसके अधीन जून, 1976 में बनाये गये नियमों से अवगत करा दिया है और क्या उनसे इन का पालन करने के लिए कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन के मंत्रालय/विभाग ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि उनका पूरी तरह से पालन हो; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और उनका पालन किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि उन के मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम और उस के अधीन बनाये गये नियमों का पालन हो रहा है, और उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है, कि उन का पूरी तरह से पालन हो । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्या वास्तव में उनका पालन हो रहा है या नहीं । उदाहरण के लिए, इस सम्बन्ध में क्रियान्वयन समितियां बनाई जानी चाहिए । मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि कितनी क्रियान्वयन समितियां बनी हैं क्या उन्होंने कोई मीटिंग्ज की हैं, या वे मीटिंग्ज कागजों तक ही रह गई हैं । मंत्री महोदय किस तरह जानते हैं कि जो निश्चय किये गये हैं, उन पर अमल हो रहा है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : जी हां, उन पर अमल हो रहा है । 1976 में रूल्ज बने थे कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को अगर कोई पत्र यहां से जाय, तो वह हिन्दी में जाना चाहिये, जब तक कि कोई ख़ास वजह न हो—और अगर कोई ख़ास वजह भी हो, तो अंग्रेजी का ट्रांसलेशन उस के साथ जाना चाहिए । हमारे अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, जैसे इनकम टैक्स ट्रिब्यूनल, को इस सम्बन्ध म आदेश दिये गये हैं । तीन तीन महीने के बाद उन की रिपोर्ट आती है । अगर कोई कमी पाई जाती है, तो उन का ध्यान उस की तरफ़ आकर्षित किया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि सब प्रावधानों का पूरी तरह से पालन किया जाये ।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मेरी जानकारी है कि इस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है । क्या मंत्री महोदय फिर से इस की जांच करवायेंगे कि क्या वास्तव में इस पर अमल हो रहा है या नहीं, या जो अधिकारी निरीक्षण के लिए जाते हैं, वे वैसे ही लिख देते हैं कि अमल हो रहा है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरा ध्यान इस तरफ़ आकर्षित करेंगे कि कहीं अमल नहीं हुआ है, तो मैं ज़रूर उस पर समुचित कार्यवाही करूंगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यदि उस का पालन न हो, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई दंड का विधान भी है या नहीं ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : पालन तो सरकारी मशीनरी और अफ़सरों के द्वारा होना है । अगर वे पालन नहीं करते हैं, तो उन के खिलाफ ज़रूर एक्शन लिया जा सकता है—उन्हें दण्ड दिया जा सकता है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या दंड दिया जा सकता है ?

श्री शांति भूषण : माननीय सदस्य पहले यह तो बतायें कि कहां पालन नहीं हो रहा है । मेरी जानकारी है कि पालन हो रहा है ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that from the Ministry of Health several letters have been sent to Kerala in Hindi and it has reached to such an extent that the State Government of Kerala which is very reasonable on the language issue had to tell the Ministry that, hereafter, they would reply in Malayalam if the letters were sent in Hindi. I want to know whether this has come

to his notice and, if such things happen would he give an assurance to this House that the language policy which was adopted by the Parliament would be adhered to by the Government of India faithfully?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have no information about the facts which have been stated by the hon. Member. But I have not the slightest hesitation in assuring him that the language policy which has been adopted shall be adhered to and the rules which have been framed will be enforced.

[**श्री युवराज** : मंत्री महोदय को पता होगा कि संसद के संकल्प तथा राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 और 1967 के अनुसार विभागीय आदेश, पारपत्र, सूचना, अधिसूचना, प्रतिवेदन आदि दुभाषी रूप में जारी होना अनिवार्य है । इतना ही नहीं, गृह मंत्रालय का यह निर्देश है कि प्रत्येक 25 कर्मचारियों पर एक कर्मचारी हिन्दी के कार्य के लिए होगा । क्या मंत्री महोदय के विभाग द्वारा इन दोनों निर्देशों का अनुपालन हो रहा है ?

श्री शांति भूषण : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अधिसूचना वगैरह द्विभाषी होनी चाहिए । वे होती हैं । उन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि 25 कर्मचारियों पर एक कर्मचारी हिन्दी के कार्य के लिए होना चाहिए, उस के बारे में मुझे इस समय जानकारी नहीं है ।

SHRI K. GOPAL: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that a directive has been issued to non-Hindi speaking States—when they correspond with Centre—to send a Hindi translation also along with the English letter. Sir, our hon. Prime Minister is also here. I am told that there are some instances in States where Hindi is not there. Normally, they carry on correspondence in English with the Centre. But they have been asked to send Hindi translation also along with the English letter. I want to know whether it is a fact and whether you would rectify it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The appropriate rules—in 1976 the official languages used for official purposes—the Union rules of 1976 provide that a communication from the Central Government office to a State or a Union Territory in region C—in region C are those States which are non-Hindi Speaking—or to any office not being a Central Government office shall be in English. That is the provision.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 105.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. GOPAL: My question was whether a directive has gone now.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was whether a ....

(*Interruptions*)

Do not interfere in the middle. His question was whether a communication had been sent to certain governments asking them to send replies in Hindi also.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is not in my knowledge, Sir.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: A communication has already been sent. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 165. (*Interruptions*) Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: I can quote so many instances. (*Interuptions*) The communications were already sent to certain offices. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. GOPAL: He says, "It is not within his knowledge." Let him say 'yes' or 'no',

MR. SPEAKER: QY. No. 105. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: We would like to know why does he not say? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI K. GOPAL: We want to know the Government's stand whether it is a fact; whether any directive has gone to States where official language is not Hindi. (*Interruptions*) They want them to send Hindi translation along with the English reply. That is my question.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: I can show you the communication.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I do not know who has sent this communincation. I will certainly look into it and find out. There is no question of forcing anybody to do it in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he would look into the matter.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: We wanted an assurance to rectify it.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 105. You cannot have supplementary questions on every question.

Hunger strike by N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union Divisional Committee

*105. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union Divisional Committee staged a mass relay hunger strike from August 29, 1977 to September 1, 1977 and 37 points charter of demands was submitted: and

(b) if so, the details of the charter of demands and action taken thereon by the Railway administration?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Workers of N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union, Samastipur Division, submitted on 9th August, 1977 a Memorandum containing a charter of 38 demands to the General Manager, N.E. Railway, through the Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur.

There was no mass relay hunger strike from August 29, 1977 to September 1, 1977. One individual resorted to hunger strike in front of the office of the Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur, from 8.00 hours of 2-9-77 to 21.00 hours of 7-9-1977 to focus the attention of the administration towards the charter of 38 demands.

The demands contained in the charter are given in the Annexure to this statement. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1645/78].

In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and necessary action is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

The demands contained in the charter have accordingly been considered and such action as is necessary and feasible has been taken on most of the demands while a few are still under active consideration.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister has very kindly laid a statement on the Table of the House. In the statement, he says in reply to parts (a) and (b), "The demands contained in the charter have accordingly been considered and such action as is necessary and feasible has been taken on most of the demands, while a few are still under active consideration." Sir, I should have thought, when we are asking for information the Minister should have at least informed us which demands have been considered and on which action has been taken

and which ones are still pending. In this statement, I know what are the demands because the annexure is there. But, I am totally in the dark as to which demands have been considered and granted. I would like to know which are the demands which have been granted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the hon. Member agrees and if you permit me, I have with me an eight-page note giving the position of each one of the 38 demands.
(*Interruptions*)

I am only pleading if the hon. Member agrees I have got a eight-page note in which every demand is mentioned and the steps taken or are likely to be taken are mentioned. I may be permitted to lay it on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-78].

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: That should have been laid on the Table of the House. In that case, it should have been made easier for me to ask supplementaries also.

My second question is this. In the answer, he says, "In accordance with Government's policy staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and necessary action is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery. Now, as far as this particular railway is concerned, there is N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union, which has not been recognised by the administration in spite of high court judgment in their favour, and therefore, when that Union gives a charter of demands, then it is processed through somebody else. The Railways are taking this partisan attitude; they want to pick and choose whom they want to recognise. Why do you penalise the employees who are in this Union which is registered and recognised by the High Court, by law? Why don't you have discussions with them on these issues?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The present railway administration has introduced a slight departure from the past method. We have been dealing with not only those which have been recognised Federations but even those. (*Interruption*). Does she only want to interrupt or does she want to hear my reply? As far as the railway administration is concerned, we have introduced two conventions. No doubt, according to the past, there are two Federations which are recognised. With them we formally discuss and arrive at agreements. (*Interruption*). It does not matter; whatever it might be, it has been done. As the hon. Member herself knows, we want to revise this procedure; certain draft with new norms for recognitions has already been prepared. It will be circulated among the Opposition Members also. The consensus will be taken and in conformity with that, new norms for the recognition of the Unions will be there, and in that no injustice will be done to the Union which the hon. Member represents.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I asked about implementation of the High Court judgement.... ..

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have called Mr. Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली सरकार के समय में सभी रेलवे कर्मचारियों को अपनी मांगों के लिए भूख-हड़ताल करनी होती थी, तब भी उनकी मांगों पर सुनवाई नहीं होती थी। क्या मैं नए मंत्री जी से यह आशा करूं कि जब किसी भी कर्मचारी को भूख हड़ताल करने की नौबत आने से पहले ही उसकी मांगों पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाएगा—क्या ऐसी स्थिति आप पैदा करेंगे ? अभी हाल में वाल्टर में 15–20 सालों से जो कैजुअल लेबर काम कर रही थी, उसको

हटा दिया गया, जिस की वजह से वहां भूख-हड़ताल की गई । जयपुर में यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों की बदली कर दी, जिस की वजह से वहां भूख-हड़ताल हो रही है । इस तरह की नौबत न आये, तत्काल उन-की मांगों पर एक्शन हो--क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ? माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बतलाया है कि वे सभी लोगों को बुलाकर बात कर रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा निर्णय आप कब तक लेने जा रहे हैं, जिससे कम से कम रेलवे के अन्दर तो शांति से काम हो और उनकी उचित मांगों पर तत्काल कार्यवाही हो?

प्रो० मधु दंण्डवते : जी हां ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जी हां का क्या मतलब है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । जो लोग भूख-हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, उन के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: He says 'yes'; your suggestion is accepted.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी उस यूनियन के साथ जिस के अध्यक्ष कछवाय जी हैं, मिलना तो दूर रहा, पत्रों के उत्तर भी नहीं देते हैं, रिकगनीशन का तो सवाल ही नहीं है और जयपुर में जो भूख-हड़ताल हुई है, उस का एक कारण यह भी है । क्या आप की ओर से कोई ऐसा निर्देश दिय गया है कि आप की फैडरेशन के अलावा और किसी से बात भी नहीं की जायगी ? कम से कम उन से बात तो कर लीजिये । यदि आप ने कोई ऐसे निर्देश दिये हैं तो उन को वापस ले लीजिये और अधिकारियों से कहिये कि वे बात कर लें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अगर उनके साथ प्यार से बात कर ली जाय, तो बहुत से मामले वहीं निबट सकते हैं ।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मान्यवर, मुल प्रश्न जो पूछा गया था--वह नार्थ-ईस्ट रेल्वे के सिलसिले में था, जो उनकी 38 मांगों के बारे में है । उसी का जबाब मैंने दिया है ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : लेकिन आप ने स्वयं कहा है कि मैं सब से बातें कर रहा हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this Question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This question, as the Minister has pointed out, deals with the North-eastern Railway. But the main point is that this is being resorted to because the Administration does not talk to the Unions. The Minister has repeatedly said that unrecognised Unions will also be able to correspond and get replies from the Administration. But the General Managers disobey the Minister's order. Will the Hon. Minister therefore give the assurance to the House that he will instruct the General Managers that they should talk to the Railway Unions and also that, as soon as possible, he will de-recognise all the Unions and hold elections again in the Railways so that such problems as have arisen in the North-eastern Railway do not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Inadvertently, the Hon. Member has slightly distorted the assurance I have given. I want to point out that as far as the Unions which are not at present recognised are concerned, I have given the assurance that we will have talks informally with their representatives but no correspondence will be entered into with them. However, I can assure the Hon. Member that new norms for recognition of Unions, in draft form, have already been evolved and are being circulated and when they are finalised....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It depends not only on us but also on the Members of the Opposition. Immediately after the finalisation of the draft, we will move in the matter and the Railways will take the initiative in implementing the norms.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now go on the next question No. 106. Mr. Damani.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं कई दफ़ा सवाल पूछने के लिए उठा लेकिन आप ने मुझे नहीं बुलाया । मुझे किस सवाल पर अवसर मिलेगा ? यह एक बुनियादी प्रश्न है और इस पर आप मुझे सवाल पूछने दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance for the next question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, don't look this side.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called Mr. Damani.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I am supposed to catch your eye, but if you don't look at me how can I do that.

MR. SPEAKER: Many times you have been able to catch my eye.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: No Sir; you don't give us a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: You can look into the records if you like and find out. But I can't give you a chance for every question. Now, Mr. Damani.

Production and Demand of Fertilizers

*106. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expected production of fertilizers in the country in the current year both in public sector and private sector;

(b) what is its percentage to the total demand in the year; and

(c) what are the sources from which the balance requirement will be met and the details of arrangements made thereof?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र): (क) वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान न्यूट्रिएन्ट्स के रूप में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार होने की आशा है :—

(लाख टनों में)

	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट
सरकारी क्षेत्र	8.60	2.10
गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र	9.70	3.10
सहकारी क्षेत्र	2.20	1.50
कुल	20.50	6.70

(ख) वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान मांग की तुलना में उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता निम्न प्रकार है :—

	मांग/खपत (लाख टनों में)	मांग/खपत की तुलना में उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता
नाइट्रोजन	28.88	71
फास्फेट	8.30	80.7
पोटाश	4.68	पोटाश (के2ओ) का देशीय उत्पादन नहीं होता है ।

(ग) शेष आवश्यकता को विभिन्न देशों से आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जायेगा । जनवरी, 1978 तक 5.2 लाख टन नाइट्राजन, 1.52 लाख टन फास्फेट और 4.78 लाख टन पोटाश का आयात किया गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब पोटाश का उत्पादन यहां नहीं होता है तो मांग कहां से पूरी करते हो ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बाहर से मंगा कर ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister has said that the production of nitrogen during 1977-78 will be 20.50 lakh tonnes and that of phosphate 6.70 lakh tonnes. May I know from the hon. Minister, what is the installed capacity for producing nitrogen and phosphate separately and what percentage of that capacity will be utilised for producing 20.50 lakh tonnes and 6.70 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and phosphate respectively?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नाइट्रोजन पैदा करने की वर्तमान क्षमता 30 लाख 28 हजार टन है और फास्फेट पैदा करने की वर्तमान क्षमता 9 लाख 1 हजार टन है ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister has said that the capacity utilization for nitrogen is about 66 percent and for phosphate 55 percent only. May I know the reasons for such lower utilization of the installed capacity? In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the reply given to my question No. 3211 on 12th July, 1977, in which he admitted that they were going to install power projects for increasing the capacity and that question was under the active consideration of the Ministry. May I know, what action has been taken since then to install power projects for fertilizers so that the capacity can be increased and we can save on import of nitrogen fertilizers?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान क्षमता के अनुसार . . . .

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: It is a convention in the House that when a Member raises a question in English, if the language is known to the concerned Minister, he would reply in English.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already about it that it is a convention if he knows it.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: He is a professor, I understand, and knows English.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके तीन मुख्य कारण हैं—एक मेकैनिकल या मशीनी ब्रेक डाऊन, दूसरा बिजली की

कटौती और तीसरा लेबर प्राब्लम । ये तीन कारण हैं ।

दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर है—गोरखपुर, ट्राम्बे और दुर्गापुर में कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट बनाने का निर्णय लिया जा चुका है ।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: I would like to know whether the Government is considering to install two projects of 1350 tonnes capacity per day in order to meet the requirements of the country in preference to three projects of 900 tonnes per day, where no foreign exchange or foreign collaboration is required as in the former cases.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बम्बई हाई से निकलने वाली गैस के आधार पर दो परियोजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । प्रत्येक कारखाना रोज 1350 टन अमोनिया और 1800 टन यूरिया की क्षमता का होगा ।

श्री राघव जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश एक कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है और वहां फर्टिलाइजर की बहुत बड़ी मांग है । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से, अथवा वहां के नागरिकों की ओर से ऐसा को प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है कि वहां पर फर्टिलाइजर का एक कारखाना खोला जाए ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : रायपुर और मुरैना में ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस तरह का प्रस्ताव आया है कि मध्यप्रदेश में भी एक कारखाना खोला जाए । इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : फूलपुर में सहकारिता के आधार पर एक कारखाना लगाया जा रहा है । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उर्वरकों की देश में कमी है और जिन जिन उर्वरकों की कमी है उस कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या उस कारखाने का और विस्तार करने की मेहरबानी की जाएगी ? क्या आप बतायेंगे कि फूलपुर के कारखाने में कितना उत्पादन होगा और उसकी क्षमता क्या होगी ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : फूलपुर का कारखाना कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत है, हमारे नहीं ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: So far the country could not produce adequate quantities of nitrogenous fertilisers because the local raw materials are not available. But now that vast quantities of gas have been discovered in the Bombay High, the government has also announced the location of a plant near Bombay but the hon. Minister, Shri Bahuguna when he had been to Bombay recently, made an announcement that the establishment of the plant is being postponed indefinitely. I think the country's interests would suffer badly by this decision of the government and if I am not wrong, I think it is because of some inter-Ministerial squabbles, the establishment of that plant has been given up and great concern has been expressed in Maharashtra about this announcement of the Minister. Will the hon Minister be pleased to say the exact position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA): It is not correct to say that the question regarding location of these plants has led to an indefinite postponement of the establishment of these two plants. The fact of the matter is that there is no inter-Ministerial conflict. There is a section of people in Bombay and areas where we had earlier proposed to locate these, were apprehensive of the pollution problem arising out of their location there. Therefore, we have constituted a Group to go into the whole question afresh with regard to feasibility, etc.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: What about the time-schedule?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It does take a little time more than the time stipulated earlier, but we are trying to find a solution. We will not be able to say whether the plant will be located at a particular place or some other place.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 107.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: You have to allow some more time. I want to make a submission. I do not object to that but you should show some more consideration to this side also.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody wants consideration.

Contract to French Company for Development of Bombay High

*107. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to give a French Oil Company C.F.P. bigger role and higher payment for development of the Bombay High and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): No, Sir.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I am happy that the hon. Minister has replied in the negative to my question because in these matters like awarding of contracts, and especially consultancy contracts, we should not give contracts to monopoly houses. In this connection I would like to know whether there is a lot of wastage of gas in the Bombay High and if so, what steps is the Ministry taking. Are they proposing to arrange for the storage of this gas which has immense potentialities in the industrial as well as domestic fields. Have they made any arrangements to conserve this gas and utilise it?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The Bombay High gas is currently being flared no doubt, but we are laying a pipeline to bring it to the shore and we propose to use that Bombay High gas as a feed-stock for the two fertiliser plants just now explained in the earlier question as also use it for a while for power generation as also ultimately base our petro-chemical and other allied activities around this precious gas.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: I wanted to know when. What is the time-bound programme? Is it possible to use this gas which is now being wasted?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The gas will be brought to the shore by the end of May this year when the initial use of it is expected to start.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: In this connection I would also like to know whether off-shore drilling will be taken up in the near future in the eastern coast around Midnapore—Paradeep because there is a lot of potentialities for off-shore drilling in that area.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this question. That is a different question.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि बोम्बे हाई में तेल का भंडार बहुत ज्यादा है और उसे निकालने के लिए सरकार के पास उतनी व्यवस्था अभी नहीं है। तो क्या सरकार के पास भविष्य में कोई योजना है, क्योंकि आपके पास प्लेटफार्म्स की भी कमी है, तो क्या तेल को अधिक निकालने के लिए चेष्टा की जायेगी, ताकि देश तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो सके ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, बोम्बे हाई से तेल की उपलब्धता के अनुपात में हमारी कार्य क्षमता उपलब्ध है। जहां

तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि हम प्लेटफार्म इत्यादि ऐकमेसरीज़, इमप्लीमेंट्स और इक्विपमेंट बनायें तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि बोम्बे हाई के कारण तेल की सम्भावना बढ़ी है और अपने देश के अन्दर ही क्षमता की स्थापना कर रहे हैं। मझगांव डाक में प्लेटफार्म बनाना शुरू हो गया है जो खुद केन्द्रीय सरकार का अपना डाकयार्ड है और सदन को प्रसन्नता होगी कि पहली बार भारत में इस तरह का कार्य शुरू हुआ है जिसको शुरू हुए लगभग दो माह हो गये हैं और हमारी आशा है कि हमको उस से हर साल में 3, 4, 5 प्लेटफार्म बनन और मिलने शुरू हो जायेंगे ।

Scheme to abolish Classes on Railways

109. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to abolish different classes and to introduce classless trains in the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The ultimate objective of the Government is to do away gradually with different classes of accommodation on the Railways and to have predominantly one type of accommodation in the long-distance trains.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछली बार आपने बताया था कि क्लासलैस गाड़ियां चलाई जायेंगी । परन्तु इस समय प्रथम श्रेणी में जो सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं कुशण्ड चेयर्स की उसके लिए आपने कहा था कि सैकेण्ड क्लास में भी वह सुविधा प्रोवाइड करेंगे, तो वह कब तक आपका करने का विचार है ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मैंने अपने बजट भाषण में अध्यक्ष जी, जिक्र किया था, लेकिन फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं कि उस बजट भाषण के बाद आज 5 ऐसी गाड़ियां हैं जिनमें सिर्फ सैकेण्ड क्लास के डिब्बे रहते हैं— एक गीतांजली है, दूसरी टाटानगर-मुजफ्फरपुर ऐक्सप्रैस है, तीसरी काचीगुड़ा-अजमेर ऐक्सप्रेस है, चौथी तिरुपति-हैदराबाद-रायलसीमा ऐक्सप्रैस, पांचवीं मद्रास-मदुरई-वाइजेग ऐक्सप्रैस और यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि आने वाले वर्ष में गीतांजलि टाइप की 5 नई गाड़ियां और शुरू होगी जो वर्ग विहीन गाड़ियां होंगी । मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि सैकेण्ड क्लास की जो कलासलैस हमारी ट्रेन्स रहेंगी उसमें सिर्फ स्लीपर कोच गद्दी की बर्थ ही नहीं रहेंगी लेकिन जो सिटिंग ऐकोमोडेशन होगी वह भी कुशण्ड ऐकोमोडेशन हम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और उनकी तैयारियां हो रही हैं ।

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में इस समय जो अटेंडेंट वगैरह की व्यवस्थाएं हैं वैसी व्यवस्थायें सेकेण्ड क्लास के डिब्बों में भी की जायेंगी भविष्य में ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : जहां तक सैकेण्ड क्लास का ताल्लुक है आज भी स्लीपर कोच में एक कर्मचारी का इंतजाम किया जाता है । हो सकता है कि उस पर आगे चल कर के ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी डाली जायेगी । लेकिन जो सुविधा प्रथम श्रेणी में मिल सकती है वह सुविधा सेकेण्ड क्लास में भी देने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering introduction of

classless trains like the Gitanjali Express from Howrah to New Delhi and if so, when will it be introduced?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I cannot specifically say whether this will be the route on which the Gitanjali type of Express trains will be introduced. Already we have gone ahead with the manufacture of such classless trains but we are exploring which particular routes should have Gitanjali type of express trains. However, we are trying to arrange it in such a way that there will be an equitable distribution of such classless trains like the Gitanjali Express in different regions of the country.

SHRI HUKAM RAM: Out of the five new classless trains which the hon. Minister wants to introduce next year may I know from him whether he intends to start one of them between Ahmedabad and Delhi, bacause, both Ahmedabad and Delhi are important centres and also previously they were connected by BB&CI railway and at present there is no such train working there?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I cannot make any firm commitment at this stage.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of Inquiry into Collision of Grand Trunk Express near Madras

*108. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the committee set up to enquire into the causes of collision of Grand Trunk Express and a goods train near Madras during November, 1977; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore, who held a statutory inquiry into this accident, has been received. According to his finding, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff. Suitable action has been initiated against the defaulting staff.

Memorandum from various Unions of Railwaymen in Southern Railway

*110. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received memorandum from the various unions of railwaymen in the Southern Railway about the problems faced by the contract workers employed in the railways;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to solve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from the piece rate labourers engaged at certain transhipment points on the Southern Railway and their Unions regarding their absorption in regular service and provision of certain other facilities like free passes, free medical treatment for their families etc.

(c) As the work-load at transhipment sheds fluctuates very widely on account of uneven flow of traffic, it is not possible to have regular strength of staff to handle the work. For this purpose, therefore, the requirement of labour varies and piece rate labourers are employed depending on the quantum of traffic handled. They are paid on the basis of work done by them. Piece rate labourers cannot be absorbed in regular service. Since they

are not regular Railway employees, they are not entitled for facilities like passes, medical treatment for their families etc.

Study Group on additional Refining and Secondary Processing Capacity during Sixth Plan

*111. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Study Group under the chairmanship of Shri R. N. Bhatnagar, Chairman of the Bharat Petroleum to examine the additional refining and secondary processing capacity to be set up during the Sixth Plan (1978—83) and two subsequent years; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the functions and duties of this Group and the time by which its report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions and duties of this Study Group are to recommend the priority and the location for the establishment of such additional refining capacity/Secondary Processing facilities based on an evaluation of the technical, logistical and economic implications of different projects. The report of this Study Group is likely to be received before the end of March 1978.

Expansion of Foreign Drug Companies

*112. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after initial reservation, foreign drug companies have accepted Government's firm directive that they must in order to expand, step up the production of bulk drugs, especially those of which there is a shortage;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that for the last 10 months, 11 foreign companies have received production licences for new bulk drugs;

(c) if so, the names of these foreign companies;

(d) how many foreign companies have sought licences for bulk drugs during the above period; and

(e) how many of them have been issued the licences?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The entire question of the role of foreign drug companies is under final consideration of the Government, in the context of the Hathi Committee's recommendations.

(b) No Industrial Licence to any foreign drug manufacturing company has been issued during the last 10 months for the manufacture of bulk drugs.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). 10 foreign drug manufacturing companies have submitted applications for the manufacture of certain bulk drugs during the last 10 months. Decisions on all such applications have been held in abeyance pending a policy decision on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee.

तेल की खोज के लिये योजना

*113. श्री सुन्खेव सिंह : क्या पैट्रोलियम, तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में कुछ राज्यों के तेल वाले क्षेत्रों में तेल की खोज

के काम की गति को तेज करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अपने पैट्रोलियम संसाधनों की तालिका तैयार करने के लिए वर्ष 1978-79 से आरम्भ होने वाली पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए एक बड़ी अन्वेषण कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है । दो विख्यात तेल वाली बेसिनों अर्थात् केम्बे और असम अराकान बेसिनों के अतिरिक्त इस कार्यक्रम में उन नये क्षेत्रों को भी शामिल किया जायेगा जिन्हें तेल वाला सम्भावी क्षेत्र समझा जाता है । भू-गर्भीय तथा भूकम्पीय काम करने वाले दलों की संख्या में धीरे धीरे वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है । अधिक शक्तिशाली रिगों के प्राप्त करने से विभिन्न बेसिनों में और अधिक गहरे क्षेत्रों में खुदाई करने की योजना है । अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में, देश के दोनों पूर्वीय तथा पश्चिमी तटों में स्थित संरचनाओं में अगली पांच वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान खोजकार्य करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Price of Tetracyclone HCL

*114. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the C.I.F. price of Tetracycline Hcl imported by IDPL;

(b) the release price of Tetracycline Hcl by IDPL;

(c) the margin of profit per kilogram of Tetracycline Hcl; and

(d) whether the margin of profit is not too high in view of the fact that this is a life saving drug?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Tetracycline has been recently imported through the State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India at a c.i.f. price of Rs. 261 and Rs. 253.70 per kg. from two sources. The landed cost works out to Rs. 500 per kg. on the basis of the above average c.i.f. price and adding to it duties etc.

The fair selling price for the production of tetracycline at IDPL has been determined by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Price at Rs. 823.82 per kg.

The sale price of both imported and indigenously produced tetracycline has been fixed at Rs. 650 per kg.

(c) IDPL is allowed profit margin of 3 per cent of c.i.f. price on imported material distributed by them and a post-tax return of 12 per cent on net worth on indigenous production.

(d) No, Sir.

Sub-Committee on Hathi Committee's Suggestions regarding drug prices and multinationals

*115. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-committee has been set up to make recommendations on the Hathi Committee's suggestions regarding drug prices and multinationals;

(b) when the sub-committee is expected to submit its report; and

(c) whether the report of the sub-committee shall be treated as final and implemented as soon as it is presented to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A Cabinet Committee on Drugs was constituted on 28th December, 1977 to consider the recommendations of the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers on the report of the Hathi Committee. The Committee has already completed consideration of the various papers submitted by the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers. A final decision on the Report is likely to be taken shortly by the Cabinet.

नयी रेलवे लाइनें

*116. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान देश में कितनी नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने का विचार है;

(ख) योजना आयोग ने कितनी नई रेल लाइनों के लिए मंजूरी दी है ;

(ग) क्या रामपुर-रुद्रपुर-हल्द्वानी के बीच रेल लाइन बिछाने सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) रामपुर-हल्द्वानी रेल लाइन पर कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने तथा पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) चालू वित्त वर्ष में 28 नई रेल लाइनों के निर्माण का काम किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) योजना आयोग ने तीन रेल लाइनों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दे दी है और इन्हें 1978–79 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है । जहां तक उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र की लाइनों का सम्बन्ध है, योजना आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त की गई एक समिति इन पर विचार कर रही है । इनके निर्माण के बारे में फैसला जल्दी ही कर लिया जायेगा ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) रामपुर से हल्द्वानी तक बड़े आमान की प्रस्तावित रेल लाइन उस योजना का एक भाग है जो उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों तक एक सीधे रेल सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से मुरादाबाद और रामपुर को बड़े आमान की रेल लाइन द्वारा रामनगर और काठगोदाम से मिलाने के लिए बनायी गई थी और जिसे 15 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर 1974–75 के बजट में शामिल किया गया था । नवीनतम अनुमान के अनुसार, रामपुर से हल्द्वानी तक नई लाइन के निर्माण पर 14.42 करोड़ रुपये खर्च आने का अनुमान है । उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से यह बताने का अनुरोध किया गया है कि किन चरणों में इस योजना के विभिन्न भागों का काम शुरू किया जाये । राज्य सरकार के उत्तर की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । इस निर्माण-कार्य को शुरू करने की कोई निश्चित तारीख और इसके पूरा होने की सम्भावित तारीख के बारे में फिलहाल कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

सिक्किम में रेल लाइनें

*117. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिक्किम राज्य में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उस राज्य में रेल लाइनें बिछाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सिक्किम में रेल लाइनों की आवश्यकता का पता लगाने और जहां तक सम्भव हो उस की शीघ्र पूर्ति करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने का है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे मे कोई प्रस्ताव सिक्किम सरकार से अथवा किसी गैर-सरकारी एजेंसी से प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां तो उसमें किस प्रकार की मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इस समय सिक्किम में कोई रेलवे लाइन नही है । इस राज्य तक रेलवे लाइन का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नही है ।

(ख) उपलब्ध साधन बहुत सीमित होने के कारण फिलहाल इस प्रकार का कोई सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव नही है ।

(ग) जी हां । प्रस्ताव यह था कि सिलीगुड़ी से गोलेखोला तक रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण किया जाये । यह स्थान सिक्किम सीमा से लगभग 7 कि० मी० पहले पड़ता है और अतीत में यहां तक 2 फीट की छोटी रेलवे लाइन पर गाड़ी चला करती थी ।

Railway Compensation for Theft Pilferage and Accidents

*118. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of compensation for loss or theft, pilferage, damage or accidents paid by the Railways during the last one year particularly from April, 1977 when the present Government came into power;

(b) whether the cost of railway losses in transit and compensation paid for that is more or less than the figures for the previous year;

(c) reasons for the variation if any; and

(d) steps being taken to reduce the losses?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The amount of compensation paid by the all Indian Railways for loss or theft, pilferage and damage to the goods and accidents during the period April 1977 to December 1977 was Rs. 11.13 crores.

(b) The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1.02 crores more during April-December 1977 as compared to the compensation paid during the corresponding period of 1976.

(c) The main reason for the increased payment of compensation during 1977 was the intensive drive to clear old outstanding claims.

(d) The following steps are being taken to reduce the losses:—

(i) Escorting of goods trains carrying iron and steel, food-grains, sugar, oilseeds etc. by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable sections;

(ii) Patrolling by armed Railway Protection Force Personnel in vulnerable yards;

(iii) Collection of crime intelligence and conducting of surprise raids by the staff of the Crime Intelligence of the Railways as well as Central Crime Bureau, Railway Board, with a view to tracking down criminals and receivers of stolen goods;

(iv) Guiding and educating the staff to make them more and more conscious of the need to prevent loss of and damage to consignments;

(v) Insistence on provision of dunnage to protect flap door pilferage in case of wagon load consignments of sugar, grains, pulses, oilseeds, etc;

(vi) Proper marking, addressing and labelling to prevent the consignment from going astray;

(vii) Use of nuts and bolts for rivetting wagons loaded with valuable goods;

(viii) Proper maintenance of wagons so that incidence of sickness of wagons resulting in detention and transhipment is minimised, and also damage by wet and pilferage through doors and body-holes is reduced;

(ix) Patching of panel-cuts of wagons in sick-lines yards and goods sheds to reduce the circulation of defective wagons;

(x) Special precautions during monsoon season to prevent damage by wet;

(xi) Proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading operations;

(xii) Intensified supervision at break-of-gauge transhipment points and repacking points; and

(xiii) Prompt fixation of staff responsibility.

New Drug Policy

*119. SHRI P. K. KODDIYAN.
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a new drug policy;

(b) if so, whether the new, policy is in line with the recommendations made by the Hathi Committee; and

(c) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the recommendations of the Hathi Committee, a new drug policy is being formulated. Final decisions are likely to be taken shortly. The salient features which have been kept in view while formulating the new policy are as follows:—

(i) To ensure that the drugs are available in abundance in the country to meet the health needs of our people;

(ii) To aim at self-sufficiency in the drugs production in the course of the years to reduce the quantum of imports;

(iii) to develop self-reliance in technology;

(iv) To make drugs available at reasonable prices;

(v) To offer special incentives to firms which are engaged in research and development;

(vi) To foster and encourage the growth of Indian Sector;

(vii) To provide leadership role to the public sector;

(viii) To provide other parameters to control, regulate and rejuvenate this industry as a whole; and

(ix) To keep a careful watch on the quality of production and prevent adulteration and mal-practices.

Increase in price of Quinine Based Drugs

*120. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether there has been an increase in the price of quinine based drugs in the past few months and, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Quinine salts are manufactured by

the Departmental Factories of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal Governments who have their own Cinchona plantation. The indigenous prices of Quinine salts fixed in May, 1975 became unremunerative as they do not cover even their cost of production especially in view of an increase of 30—40 per cent on the price of Cinchona bark and wages. The State Governments contended that continued supplies at the 1975 prices will not be viable. In this background and in order to ensure maximum availability of Quinine salts within the country to meet the increased requirements of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, it was decided on 28th September, 1977 to refix the maximum selling prices of Quinine salts in the country, limited, however, to 75 per cent of the lowest export price realised by the Departmental Factories during the past 3 years for each of the Salts, pending a detailed cost-cum-technical examination.

2. Comparative details of the costs/prices are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Drug	Cost claimed by		Selling price prior to 28-9-77 (Rs./kg.)	Selling price at present (Rs./kg.)
		Tamil Nadu (Rs./kg.)	West Bengal (Rs./kg.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Quinine Sulphate	982	1,145	420	788
2	Quinine Hydrochloride . . .	1,058	1,380	479	1,088
3	Quinine Dihydrochloride . . .	Nil	1,378	518	974

3. Based on the revised prices of Quinine salts, the prices of some of the formulations have also been revised.

4. The above Quinine salts are used for the treatment of resistant cases of malaria and a major portion of the indigenous production is consumed for the Anti-Malaria drive under the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Oil Wells dug in Bombay High

*121. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of oil wells dug in the Bombay High area and what was the total production in the exploited wells upto 31st December, 1977;

(b) whether oil was struck while surveying the sea near Wasai, Alibaug and Ratnagiri; and

(c) the result of the investigation of these wells near Wasai, Alibaug and Ratnagiri and their commercial viability?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA):

(a) 31 oil wells were drilled in Bombay High upto December 1977. The total production upto 31-12-1977 is 12,668,547 barrels.

(b) Three dry wells were drilled near Ratnagiri. Two oil and gas bearing structures have been found off Alibaug coast. One commercial oil field (North Bassein) and one commercial gas field (South Bassein) have been discovered by drilling wells near Wasai coast.

(c) The discoveries off Alibaug coast are being assessed. North Bassein oil field and South Bassein gas field have commercial potential.

Installed Capacity for Conversion of L-Base to Chloramphenicol

951. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installed capacity for conversion of L-base to Chloramphenicol is sufficient in the small scale sector to meet the demand of the country for chloramphenicol during Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government are aware that large scale allocations are being made for L-Base to two organised sector units, which if combined are more than the total allocation of L-Base to small scale units;

(c) whether Government propose that large scale units in the organised sector be asked to manufacture L-Base and supply the same to small scale units; and

(d) when will it be possible for Government to reserve manufacture of Chloramphenicol from L-Base for small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Conversion of L-Base into Chloramphenicol involves a simple technology of single reaction process whereas production from basic stage involves six to seven stages depending upon the raw material used.

Recently, 42 small-scale units who had been allocated L-Base were requested to furnish data *inter alia* about their installed capacity. Only 25 units have furnished information so far and it is observed that they claim to have installed capacity for producing about 780 tonnes per annum of Chloramphenicol from L-Base. In the absence of data from the remaining SSI Units, firm assessment of capacity for conversion of L-Base to Chloramphenicol in the Small Scale Industries Sector has not sofar been possible.

In addition to small-scale sector units, in the organised sector, industrial licences have already been issued for a capacity of 128 tonnes for production of Chloramphenical from the basic stage. Government have also issued letters of intent for production of 125 tonnes of Chloramphenicol.

The requirement of Chloramphenicol at the end of the Fifth Plan, *i.e.* during 1978-79 has recently been reassessed at 260 tonnes per annum.

(b) During 1977-78, 56.5 tonnes of L-Base has so far been recommended for release to small-scale units by the State Chemical & Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Ltd. In addition to this, 45 tonnes of L-Base has been allocated to Messrs Dey-Se-Chem Ltd. An allocation order for release of 22 tonnes of L-Base was recently issued in favour of M|s. Mac Laboratories. The implementation of this release order has however been withheld because of a report meanwhile that this firm has secured sizeable quantities from REP licence holders as well.

In any case, M|s. Dey-Se-Chem Ltd. and M|s. Mac Laboratories would be released L-Base for the production of Chloramphenicol for a limited period ending 31-3-1979 by which

time they are expected to develop economic process for producing Chloramphenicol from basic stage.

(c) and (d). There are no such proposals at present.

उत्तर रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग को चिकित्सा विभाग के साथ कथित सांठगांठ

952. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे का सतर्कता विभाग चिकित्सा विभाग के साथ सांठ-गांठ मे कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो जिन चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और जो चिकित्सा अधिकारी एक ही स्थान पर तीन से छह वर्षों की अवधि से काम कर रहे हैं, उनके स्थानान्तरण आदेशों को क्यों रोक दिया जाता है; और

(ग) उन चिकित्सा अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और कितने चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को एक ही स्थान पर 3 से 6 वर्ष तक की सेवा पूरी कर लेने के बाद उस डिवीजन में स्थानान्तरित किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यदि सम्बन्धित चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोप सिद्ध हो जाते हैं, तो उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई अवश्य की जाती है । जब कभी आवश्यक समझा जाता है, चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण भी कर दिये जाते हैं ।

(ग) 1-4-1975 से 31-1-1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान, सतर्कता विभाग की सिफारिश पर, पांच चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण करने के अलावा एक मामले में मुकदमा चलाने की कार्रवाई की गई और 14 मामलों में अनुशासन एवं अपील नियमों के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई की गई । श्रेणी-I और श्रेणी-II के चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के लिए न तो एक ही स्थान पर तैनात रहने की कोई विशिष्ट अवधि निर्धारित है और न ही नेमी तौर पर अवधि विशेष के बाद बारी-बारी से उनके स्थानान्तरण किये जाते हैं ।

Accident between Mahoba and Kabarai Station

953. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three persons were killed and another injured seriously when a truck was hit by the engine of the 108 UP Bundelkhand Express at a level crossing between Mahoba and Kabarai stations on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Central Railway in December, 1977; and

(b) whether an inquiry into the causes of the accident had been ordered and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the findings of Inquiry Committee, the accident was due to the failure of Railway staff.

Railway Service on Sangli-Miraj Track

954. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question 3615 on the 13th December, 1977 re. Railway Service on Sangli-Miraj track and state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration have been asked to undertake a re-examination of the proposal of commencing a railway service on Sangli-Miraj track (in Maharashtra State), if so when;

(b) whether the Railway Administration have submitted its report, if so, when, and what are its recommendations;

(c) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations and the reasons thereof; and

(d) if the report is not still submitted, the reasons of delay thereof and when is it likely to be submitted and the time required for the Government to decide finally in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Instructions were issued to the South Central Railway to examine the proposal for introducing rail services on Sangli-Miraj section on 1-10-77.

(b) The report of the Railway Administration has been received on 5-12-77.

(c) The recommendations contained in the report are under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Injections used for Dog Bites

955. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of injections required to cure dog bites in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remove this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). No overall shortage in the country of injections required to cure rabies resulting from dog bites has been brought to notice.

However, some time back a shortage of anti-rabies vaccine was reported from Goa, which was found to be on account of inadequate supply from a particular manufacturer in Bombay. In view of the fact that the vaccine was being manufactured by 12 other units also, the indentor was informed of the sources from where the vaccine could be obtained.

It is not possible for manufacturers to create a large surplus since Anti-rabic vaccine has a limited shelf-life and may, therefore, be wasted if there is inadequate offtake.

Fatuwah-Islampur Light Railway

956. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Fatuwah-Islampur Light Railway in Bihar is not operating since May, 1977 but a few lakhs of rupees have been paid as subsidy to the private company even after the train services became inoperative;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to take-over this light railway or to cancel the agreement of subsidy and absorb the staff along with the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Staff over Eastern Railway;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. It is due to the workers having gone on strike. The payment made as subsidy was for the year ending 31.3.1977. This

subsidy paid is as per the agreement between the Fatuwah-Islampur Light Railway Company and the Central Govt. under which the net receipts of the Company are guaranteed at the rate of 3-1/2 per cent per annum on the paid-up share capital of the Company.

(b) There is no proposal for the take-over of this line by the Govt. or to cancel the agreement, nor for the absorption of staff into Govt. Railways.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As per the agreement referred to at (a) above, the Government have the option to purchase the line after every 10 years commencing from 31st March, 1948. The next option for purchase, falling due on 31.3.78, has not been exercised, as the take-over was not considered to be financially justified. The question of absorption of staff, therefore, does not aries.

Railway Accidents at Level Crossings

957. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents during 1977 at railway level crossing between railway trains and other vehicles;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof;

(c) what were the main causes of accidents at railway level crossings; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims of these accidents, and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There were 90 train accidents at level crossings on the Indian Government Railways during the year 1977.

(b) In these accidents, 100 persons were killed and 167 injured.

(c) Out of these 90 accidents, 14 were due to failure of railway staff and the remaining 76 due to failure of road users.

(d) No. In cases of level crossing accidents, no compensation is payable under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 to the persons killed or injured while travelling in the road vehicles etc. The victims or their dependants can claim relief under the Law of Torts if contributory negligence of the Railway Administration is proved. In such cases compensation is paid by the Railway Administration on the basis of the verdict of the courts.

Feedstock Policy for Production of Fertilizer

958. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed the entire policy relating to production of fertiliser by changing the feedstock;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether such change in the feedstock policy for production of fertiliser would adversely affect the existing plants;

(d) what protection against such adverse effects would be available to the existing units; and

(e) the total number of plants both in private and public sectors which are using fuel oil as feedstock and locations of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) and (b). Salient features of the new feedstock policy are as follows:

(i) Where gas is availbale, it should be the preferred feedstock upto the limit the domestic demand permits it.

(ii) Consideration should be given to the further use of coal as fertilizer feedstock, as soon as it can be confirmed on the basis of experience of operation of the coal based Talcher and Ramagundam plants that the coal gasification technology is established and is viable.

(iii) Thereafter, the use of gas and coal should be arranged, on economic considerations, e.g., area of consumption, logistics of transportation, viability, availability, etc.

(iv) Use of naphtha as fertilizer feedstock for entirely new plants should be considered only in case of a long term disposal problem in an inland location, after decisions have been taken on petro-chemical projects based on the use of naphtha as feedstock. Consideration would, however, be given to use of naphtha as feedstock where existing plants at inland locations can be expanded at relatively lower capital costs and completed in quick time.

(v) Use of fuel oil as fertilizer feedstock should be excluded for all new projects.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Nangal Expansion is the first project based on fuel oil as feedstock to go into trial production. Five other projects as indicated below based on fuel oil as feedstock are under different stages of implementation:

PUBLIC SECTOR

1. Sindri Modernisation.
2. Bhatinda
3. Panipat
4. Haldia

PRIVATE SECTOR

5. GNFC (Broach)

The proposed Nagarjuna Fertilizer Project at Kakinada will also use fuel oil as feedstock.

Representations from Small Scale Industrial Units for Supply of Paraffin Wax

959. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a number of representations from registered small scale industrial units including some printing presses from the State of West Bengal and candle stick manufacturers from Madhya Pradesh for ensuring minimum quantity of paraffin wax due to resultant failure of their respective States to help these small scale units;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps taken to help these units and to raise production of paraffin wax;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this particular item is generally sold out by some large industrial groups at an exorbitant rates in the open market; and

(e) if so, the steps taken against such wrong doers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from small scale industrial units of various States including West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh regarding inadequate allocation of paraffin wax by the concerned Directors of Industries.

In view of the limited indigenous availability of paraffin wax the State Governments were informed to advise the actual users under their jurisdiction to register their additional requirements of paraffin wax with M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd. Calcutta, who are the canalising agency for imports. As a further measure to aug-

ment the availability of paraffin wax. the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., has been asked to make slack wax supplies to the extent of full genuine requirements of the slack wax refining units(producing paraffin wax) in certain States including West Bengal.

Studies are also presently under way by Madras Refineries Limited and Indian Oil Corporation for the manufacture of paraffin wax in the Madras and Barauni Refineries to further augment indigenous availability of paraffin wax.

(d) and (e). Some reports were received about prevalence of black market in paraffin wax and its availability in the open market. The State Governments were asked to exercise regular checks over the physical utilisation of quotas by allottees with a view to ensure that wax does not find its way in the open market. The States were also asked to take exemplary action against those quota holders who are found indulging in black market.

किऊल साहिबगंज लूप लाइन पर कलकत्ता जाने वाली रेल गाड़ियां

960. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किऊल साहिबगंज लूप लाईन पर तिनसुखिया मेल को छोड़ कर, जो कि फरक्का की ओर जाती है; कुल कितनी एक्सप्रेस/यात्री गाड़ियां कलकत्ता जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस सबसे पुराने लाईन पर अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रैस नामक एक साधारण गाड़ी के अलावा कोई गाड़ी नहीं चलती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मार्ग से हो कर दिल्ली से कलकत्ता तक एक और तेज चलने वाली गाड़ी चलाने का है; और

(घ) क्या इस क्षेत्र की लोकप्रिय कटवा यात्री गाड़ी, जिसे इस समय बन्द कर दिया गया है, ग्रीष्म कालीन से फिर से चालू कर दी जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) एक जोड़ी ।

(ख) 13/14 अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रैस गाड़ी सम्पूर्ण साहिबगंज लूप खण्ड पर चलती है । इसके अलावा इस खंड के कुछ भागों में 4 जोड़ी अन्य डाक/एक्सप्रैस गाड़ियां भी चलती हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) 333/334 हावड़ा-साहिबगंज सवारी गाड़ी का चालन क्षेत्र, परीक्षण के तौर पर 26-2-77 से भागलपुर तक बढ़ा दिया गया था । किन्तु यातायात कम होने के कारण इस परिवर्धित क्षेत्र में इस गाड़ी का चलाया जाना 1-10-1977 से बन्द कर दिया गया । इस गाड़ी को फिर से चलाने के प्रस्ताव की फिर से जांच की जा रही है ।

Diversion of Trains during Shri Sanjay Gandhi's Visit to Orissa

961. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that when Shri Sanjay Gandhi visited Orissa the 5 UP and 6 DN first passenger trains from Waltair to Puri did not come to Puri but went to Bhubaneshwar;

(b) if so, who gave illegal order for diverting the Waltair Puri train to Bhubaneswar;

(c) what action has been taken against the officers concerned; and

(d) the estimated loss incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Government of Orissa had requested for special trains to reach Bhubaneswar on 29-1-1977 ostensibly in connection with the "Chief Minister's meeting". 220 Waltair-Puri passenger was inter-alia diverted to Bhubaneswar. No loss was incurred on this account. As the arrangements were made at the specific request of the State Government, no action against railway officials was called for.

उर्वरकों का उत्पादन और आयात

962. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान देश में कुल कितने उर्वरको का उत्पादन हुआ और कितने टन उर्वरकों का आयात किया गया; और

(ख) क्या उर्वरकों की सप्लाई के मामले में सरकार का किसानों को कुछ रियायतें देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान पोष्टिको के रूप में उर्वरकों का आयात और अनुमानित उत्पादन इस प्रकार है :—

	एन०	पी०	के०
उत्पादन (अनुमानित)	20.50	6.70	पोटाश के यौगिकों का देशी उत्पादन नही हुआ है ।
आयात (जनवरी, 1978 तक)	5.42	1.52	4.78

(ख) सरकार की पहले ही यह नीति रही है कि उर्वरकों को समय पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराया जाय । इसको ध्यान में रख कर 18-7-1975 से कई बार मूल्य पहले ही कम किए गये हैं और वितरण पद्धति को कारगर बना दिया गया है । यूरिया के मूल्य में अन्तिम कटौती 12-10-77 को की गई थी ।

मुरादाबाद-सम्भल चंदौसी लाइन पर ऊपरि पुल

963. **श्री मही लाल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुरादाबाद मिटी में मुरादाबाद सम्भल चंदौसी रेल लाइन पर ऊपरिपुल के निर्माण की योजना कब से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अर्जन कब किया गया था ; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए राज्य सरकार और उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1975 में राज्य सरकार से एक निश्चित प्रस्ताव विचारार्थ प्राप्त हुआ था । सार-अनुमान

को इस समय अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और आशा है कि शीघ्र ही इसे राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिए भेज दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए रेलवे ने कोई भूमि अधिग्रहीत नहीं की है ।

(ग) इस काम के लिए अभी कोई धनराशि आबंटित नहीं की गई है, क्योंकि यह योजना अभी रेलवे के निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं की गई है ।

Requirement and Production of Petroleum

964. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual need of the country in respect of Petroleum;

(b) how much of the need is met by indigenous production;

(c) the quantity of crude oil produced by Bombay High;

(d) how much of Petroleum is imported annually in term of both crude oil and refined Petroleum; and

(e) the steps being taken to step up indigenous production of crude oil and reduce the country's dependence on imports?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). The requisite information is given below:

Estimated need for all petroleum products in the country for 1977-78	Estimated requirements of crude for 1977-78 to meet the need indicated in column (1)			Estimated requirements of imported petroleum products during 1977-78
	Indigenous	Imported	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
About 2600 million tonnes	(i) Off-shore (Bombay High) 2·00 million tonnes	14·50 million tonnes	25·30 million tonnes	2·992 million tonnes
	(ii) Onshore— 8·80 million tonnes			
	Total : 10·80 million tonnes			

(e) With a view to step up indigenous production of crude oil, exploration effort has been intensified both in on-shore and off-shore fields.

उन व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की योजना जिनकी जमीन पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों के लिए अधिगृहीत की गई है

965. **श्री अमरसिंह वी० राठवा** : क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिनकी जमीन बरादेश (गुजरात) में पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों के लिए अधिगृहीत की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं तथा ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों में रोजगार दिया गया है तथा क्या उन्हें स्थायी रोजगार दिया गया है अथवा अस्थायी; और

(घ) यदि इन व्यक्तियों को रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या वहां स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार देने की कोई योजना सरकार की है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय में सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

Basic Facilities at Guna Station

966. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of adequate basic facilities (i.e. seating arrangement for passengers at the platform, sufficient number of Coolies, proper arrangement for purchase of tickets etc.) people are facing difficulties at Guna station of Kota-Bina section of Western Railway; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to mitigate people's difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Guna Station is provided with the basic amenities. Augmentation of these amenities is a continuous process and is done in consultation with the Railway Users' Amenities Committee and in accordance with the availability of funds. The station is provided with 10 benches and 10 additional benches are proposed to be provided on the island platform which is under construction. Three licensed porters and one booking window is provided which is considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

Assistance to Vietnam in Rail Transport Development

967. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to provide assistance to Vietnam regarding facilities for rail transport development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A three-member Technical Delegation from the Indian Railways visited Vietnam in January, 1978 to study the developmental needs of some sectors of Vietnam's Railways.

It has also been decided to make available a Government credit for

purchase of railway equipment and other items depending on Vietnam's priorities. Of this, Rs. 10 crores will be a credit on Government-to-Government basis, the agreement for which was signed on the 26th February, 1978.

समस्तीपुर रेलवे जनरल स्टोर डिपो पर धातु उपकरण का रख-रखाव

968. **श्री रामकुवार बेरवा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि समस्तीपुर रेलवे जनरल स्टोर डिपो में धातु उपकरण में बालू तथा लोहे का चूर्ण पाया गया था जिससे रेलवे को लाखों रुपयों की हानि हुई; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसी कमजोर धातु के प्रयोग से दुर्घटनाओं की संभावनाओं से भी अवगत है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सावधानी बरती जा रही है तथा इस मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां । लेकिन, यह समाचार गलत है । बालू और लोहे का चूरा मिले होने की जो बात कही गई है, वह समस्तीपुर भंडार डिपो में यांत्रिक कारखाने से प्राप्त रद्दी श्वेत धातु में थी, कीमती धातु उपस्कर में नहीं । इसके फलस्वरूप केवल 65.43 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ ।

(ख) धातु-तल एक-दूसरे से रगड़ खा कर न घिसें, इसके लिए रेलवे में श्वेत धातु की लाइनिंग लगाई जाती है । काम में लाने से पहले रद्दी श्वेत धातु अनिवार्यतः साफ़ कर ली जाती है, ताकि उसमें से बेकार धातु अलग हो जाय और वह अपेक्षित स्पेशीफिकेशन के अनुरूप बन जाय । अतः न तो दुर्घटनाओं के होने का प्रश्न उठता है और न उसके निवारण के लिए कोई एहतियाती कार्रवाई करने का ।

निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को वापिस बुलाया जाना

969. **श्री युवराज** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक उपबंध की व्यवस्था करने का निर्णय किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत जनता को किसी निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि को, यदि वह भ्रष्ट हो जाता है, तो वापिस बुलाने का अधिकार होगा; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय में कोई विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है । इस प्रस्ताव पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है, अतः विनिश्चय करने में सरकार को अभी कुछ और समय लगेगा ।

दैनिक मजूरी पर रेलवे कर्मचारी

970. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर, मध्य, पश्चिम और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के विभिन्न विभागों में दैनिक मजूरी पर काम कर रहे तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान क्या हैं; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त रेलवे में गत तीन वर्षों से दैनिक मजूरी पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने श्रमिकों को स्थायी कर दिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Pollution threat to Taj Mahal

971. SHRI G. M. BANATVALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Hindustan Times dated the 3rd February, 1978 wherein it has been stated that Taj Mahal has been facing grave risk due to the pollution created by foundries, Railway shed and power house and Mathura Refinery; and

(b) what preventative measures have been taken by Government to save Taj?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Expert Committee was appointed in July, 1974 to advise the Project Authorities on the measures to be taken for keeping the pollution effects of the Mathura Oil Refinery to the absolute attainable minimum and the Ministry of Petroleum on the pollution aspects of other ancillary and down stream units. The report of the Committee has been received and is under the consideration of Government. The Expert Committee's report also deals with pollution created by foundries, Railway shed and power houses at Agra.

नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक के कारखाने

972. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम, तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र, सहकारी क्षेत्र तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक के कितने कारखाने हैं तथा वे किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं और इन सभी कारखानों में नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक की कितने टन उत्पादन क्षमता है ;

(ख) सरकारी तथा सहकारी क्षेत्रों में कितने और कहां-कहां नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक के कारखाने निर्माणाधीन हैं तथा उनकी अनुमानित उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसे कारखाने कितने और कहां-कहां पर हैं जिनका निर्माण अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है और यह कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र): (क) से (ग). वांछित सूचना से सम्बन्धित एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) उत्पादन कर रहे उर्वरक कारखाने

I. सरकारी क्षेत्र

क्रम सं०	स्थान	नाइट्रोजन से संबंधित क्षमता ('000 मी० टनों में)
1	2	3
1.	सिन्दरी	90
2.	नंगल	80

1	2	3
3.	ट्राम्बे	81
4.	गोरखपुर	131
5.	नमरूप	45
6.	नमरूप विस्तार	152
7.	गुर्गापुर	152
8.	बरौनी	152
9.	उद्योगमंडल	82
10.	कोचीन–I	152
11.	कोचीन–II	40
12.	राउरकेला	120
13.	नवेली	70
14.	मद्रास	176
15.	राउरकेला (उप-उत्पाद)	5
16.	बरनपुर (उप-उत्पाद)	4
17.	भिलाई (उप-उत्पाद)	7
18.	दुर्गापुर (उप-उत्पाद)	4
II.	**गर-सरकारी क्षेत्र**	
1.	वाराणसी	10
2.	इनौर	16
3.	बड़ौदा	216
4.	विशाखापत्तनम	83
5.	कोटा	152
6.	कानपुर	200
7.	गोआ	171
8.	टटीकोरिन	258
9.	मंगलोर	160
10.	जमशेदपुर (उप-उत्पाद)	4
III.	**सहकारी क्षेत्र**	
1.	कंडला और कलोल	215

(ख) निर्माणाधीन उर्वरक कारखानें

I. सरकारी क्षेत्र

क्रम सं०	स्थल	नाइट्रोजन से संबंधित क्षमता ('000 मी० टनों में)
1	2	3
1.	नंगल विस्तार	152
2.	ट्राम्बे II	75
3.	रामागुण्डम	228
4.	तलचर	228
5.	सिन्दरी	129
6.	भटिंडा	235
7.	पानीपत	235
8.	हल्दिया	152
9.	ट्राम्बे	130
II.	**गैर-सरकारी**	
1.	बरूछ	273
III.	**सहकारी क्षेत्र**	
1.	फुलपुर	228

(ग) बम्बई हाई संरचना से प्राप्त सम्बद्ध गैस पर आधारित दो बड़े आकार वाले नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरक संयंत्रों को महाराष्ट्र में तथा असम में आयल इंडिया लि० तथा आ० एन० जी० सी० के तेल क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त संबद्ध गैस पर आधारित एक संयंत्र की असम में, स्थापना करने का विचार है । गुजरात में भी गैस पर आधारित एक बड़े आकार वाले उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है । मैसर्स नागरजुना फर्टिलाइजर लि० भी एक आंध्र प्रदेश में काकीनाडा नामक स्थान पर एक उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित कर रही है ।

ज्योंकि आवश्यक स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जायेगी, इन परियोजनाओं द्वारा कार्य शुरू हो जाने की आशा है ।

One A.M.O. specialist doctor in Northern Railway

974. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one A.M.O. Doctor in Northern Railway Lucknow who is specialist in Bones and Joints setting etc.;

(b) whether Government are aware that being the only specialist, patients from other sections including N.E. Railway also take advantage of his presence there;

(c) since when he is appointed in Lucknow;

(d) whether his services will be made available there hereafter by not transferring him; and

(e) whether it is a fact that there are many A.M.O. Doctors who are at Lucknow for many years; one of them being there for about 15 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There is no A.M.O./A.D.M.O. posted at Lucknow Divisional Hospital of Northern Railway who has specialised in Orthopaedic Surgery.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) The doctors are transferred from one place to another, as and when considered necessary in administrative interest. Some of the AMOs/ADMOs have been continuing at Lucknow for many years, but none of them has been there for 15 years.

Cases of hold up of Railway trains

975. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that apart from chances of sabotage and derailment, the number of hold ups on the running trains is on the increase;

(b) the number of hold up cases that occurred during the last six months and the action taken to bring the culprits to book; and

(c) the intensified protection measures undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Names and costs of projects and undertakings by Ministry

976. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FARTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) names and costs of the projects and undertakings in the last 5 years by this Ministry;

(b) which of the projects/undertakings within the aforesaid period were completed in time;

(c) how much cost has increased in each project and how much delay was made in each project; and

(d) the reasons for the delay and the increase in cost and the steps taken by Government to complete the projects within the prescribed period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Railway linking of Gaya, Bodhgaya and Rajgir

977. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged for railway linking of three places of Buddhist importance, Gaya, Bodhgaya and Rajgir; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) A reconnaissance Engineering-*cum*-Traffic Survey for a broad gauge line between Gaya and Rajgir is in progress. A decision regarding construction of this line will be taken after the results of the survey are known and also depending on the availability of resources.

Recommendations for Working Group on revised set up of former companies carved out of Fertilizer Corporation of India

978. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Working Group constituted for making recommendations for the revised set up of the Companies carved out of the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations of the Study Group and the decision of Government taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the recommendations made by the Working Group Government have decided to reorganise the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the National Fertilizers Limited into 5 companies as detailed below:

Name of the Company	Units/Divisions
1. Fertilizer Corporation of India . .	Sindri (including Sindri Modernisation and Sindri Rationalistion) Gorakhpur, Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba.
2. National Fertilizers Limited . . .	Nangal, Bhatinda and Panipat.
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited .	Namrup, Haldia, Barauni and Durgapur.
4. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	All Units of Trombay and the gas based plants in the south of Bombay.
5 Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd.	P&D Division of the FCI

A statement giving important details of the reorganisation is attached.

Statement

IMPORTANT DETAILS OF THE RE-ORGANISATION

(i) The reorganisation envisages the following five companies :

Name of the Company	Units/Divisions
1. Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI)	Sindri (including Sindri Modernisation and Sindri Rationalisation), Gorakhpur, & Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba.
2. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)	Nangal, Bhatinda and Panipat.
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC).	Namrup, Haldia, Barauni and Durgapur.
4. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., (RCF)	All units of Trombay and the gas based plants in the south of Bombay.
5. Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Ltd. (FPD).	P & D Division of the FCI.

(ii) The reorganisation would take effect from 1st April, 1978.

(iii) At the time of transfer the assets of the existing FCI will be transferred to the new companies through the President of India. For this purpose four separate tri-partite agreements between:

(a) FCI-NFL and the President

(b) FCI-RCF and the President

(c) FCI-FPD and the President

(d) FCI-HFC and the President will be executed.

(iv) As a result of the restructuring it would become necessary to transfer the contracts which FCI has entered into with foreign and Indian Companies to the new companies. This will be done by concluding tri-partite agreements between FCI, the concerned creditors and the transferee companies.

(v) The four producing companies will each have a Marketing Division attached to it. These Divisions will market all the fertilizers and industrial products produced by the Units under the control of the Company. The four Marketing Divisions will be formed from the existing marketing set-up of FCI.

(vi) The entire staff of the plants will be allotted to that company which will administer the plants. In regard to outlying offices of FCI the Working Group has recommended distribution of staff according to the requirements of each company.

(vii) No transfer of personnel of Class III and Class IV staff (Group C & D in case of NFL) is contemplated at this stage.

(viii) The allocation of officers at the Head Office of FCI at Delhi to the Head Offices of different companies will be done on an impartial basis. An option will first be given to all officers whether they would like to be considered for transfer to Head Offices outside Delhi. Officers who opt for these places will be allocated first. For allocation of the remaining officers a seniority-wise list of officers in each discipline will be prepared, dividing the officers into interchangeable groups. These officers will be allocated to the companies on the basis of a roster.

(ix) In order to safeguard the chances of promotion of officers who are in the corporate cadre of the FCI

(i.e., in the scale of Rs. 1300—1700 and above), an Inter-Company Promotion Committee will be set up which would review the cases of officers in the zone of promotion to the scale of Rs 1300—1700 and above in all the companies. A select list of such officers will be maintained and promotion in different companies will be made on the basis of this list. This will avoid uneven chances of promotion in different companies and would also provide the five companies with a large number of qualified candidates for manning senior posts.

अमरावती-मुल्लारी रेल लाइन

979. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अमरावती-मुल्लारी रेल लाइन (नागपुर डिवीजन) का सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस लाइन को कब तक बिछाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवनारायण) (क) अमरावती को मुलताई के साथ रेल लाइन से जोड़ने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

opularity of drugs produced by multinational drug firms

980. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the medicines produced by the multinational drug firms are more popular with public as compared with the drugs manufactured in the Indigenous sector;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether any survey has been made to find out the quality of bulk drugs produced by the Indian companies as well as by the foreign companies and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) steps taken to improve he quality of drugs produced in indigenous sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). This aspect has been broadly dealt with in para 3 of Chapter VIII (Pricing of drugs & pharmaceuticals) of Hathi Committee Report, copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 8th May, 1975.

(c) No specific survey has been made to find out the quality of bulk drugs produced by the Indian Companies as well as by foreign Companies. However, the result of the intensive Drug Quality Control Programme carried out under the Joint auspices of the Central and State Drug Control Organisations in respect of the firms manufacturing drugs shows that during 1973-74 and 1974-75 only 1.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively of the samples were found not of standard quality.

(d) The quality control over manufacture and sale of drugs under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder is exercised by the State Governments through State Drug Control Authorities. Their Inspectors inspect the manufacturing as well as sales premises to ensure production/sale of medicine of Standard quality.

To maintain a close watch on standards of quality, the technical competence of the Drug Inspectors employed by the State Governments is brought upto date by arranging training programmes for them by the Central Drugs Control Organisation; the testing facilities both at

Centre and State Laboratories are being improved; joint inspection by the Inspectors of the Central Drug Control Organisation and State Drugs Inspectors are carried out and in cases where the firms fail to improve the quality or rectify the defect, suitable action, which, *inter-alia* includes cancellation of licences/ prosecution, is taken.

Murder of a lady passenger in Frontier Mail

981. SHRI DEVENDRA SATAPATHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a lady passenger was murdered in 1st class in the running Frontier Mail which left Bombay on 21st January, 1978 for New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the culprit has been arrested in this connection; and

(c) how many such murders in running trains have occurred in Indian Railways during the month of January, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Five cases of murders in trains have been reported on the Indian Railways during the month of January, 1978.

Intensified electrification of Railway traction

982. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of intensified electrification of railway traction has been referred to the Planning Commission for examination;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether the Railway Minister feels the necessity of further electrification of railway traction on economic ground as well as for saving coal and heavy oil for other purposes;

(d) if so, the issues regarding electrification of railway track referred to the Planning Commission for examination; and

(e) when are the views of the Planning Commission expected regarding the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). At the suggestion of the Planning Commission to re-assess the relative economics of diesel and electric traction on the Railways and on that basis to prepare a long term programme of electrification, a Committee comprising of representatives of the Planning Commission and Railways has been recently constituted. The Committee is expected to finalise its report shortly.

कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन

983. **श्री राघव जी** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम,तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) भारत में कितने कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन हैं और इस समय उनकी अनुमानित मांग कितनी है;

(ख) भारत में उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन देने के लिए कोई एजेंसी नहीं है; और

(ग) इन कनेक्शनों की मांग पूरी करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयां क्या हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क)

देश में तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) के लगभग 28 लाख घरेलू उपभोक्ता हैं कोयला, साफ्टकोक, चारकोल, जलाने की लकड़ी, मिट्टी का तेल आदि जैसे अन्य वैकल्पिक ईंधनों के कारण, जिन्हें घरेलू ईंधनों के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, एल पी जी की मांग का सही मूल्यांकन करना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है तथापि नए गैस कनेक्शनों की वर्तमान मांग शोधनशालाओं में वर्तमान एल पी जी के उत्पादन पर आधारित इस मद्द की उपलब्धता से कहीं अधिक है।

(ङ) उन जिलों के नाम जहां पर आई ओ सी, बी पी सी, एच पी सी, तथा कोरिल द्वारा एल पी जी की एजेंसियां खोली गई हैं; सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—1646/78]

(ग) शोधनशालाओं से एल पी जी की उपलब्धता परिशोधित विभिन्न डों कूसे उत्पादन तथा परिशोधन के लिए उपलब्ध कच्चे तेल की कुल मात्रा पर निर्भर करती है। एल पी जी की सप्लाई सीमित है तथा मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता में अगले 2 से 3 वर्षों में सुधार होने की सम्भावना है, जब बम्बई हाई सम्बद्ध गैस, नई शोधनशालाओं के कार्य आरम्भ करने से वर्तमान शोधनशालाओं में एल पी जी के उत्पादन के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की स्थापना से एल पी जी उपलब्ध होने लग जाएगी। फरवरी, 1978 में हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन की शोधनशाला में कैटेलिटिक काटलनेंग परियोजना के काम आरम्भ करने से उस शोधनशाला में एल पी जी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

Setting up of Drug Industry in Kangra

984. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion taken into consideration by Government for setting up drug industries in the country;

(b) the number of drug industries set up in each State during the last 3 years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is a growing demand in Kangra (HP) for setting up a drug industry in that region;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to set up a drug industry in that region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when a drug industry will be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The criteria which weigh with Government are various techno-economic considerations including requirement of the drugs in the country, availability of raw materials, man-power, financial resources, suitability of the location etc.

(b) A statement showing number of licences issued/public sector projects approved in the last 3 years is enclosed.

(c) to (e). IDPL are still in touch with the Government of Himachal Pradesh in regard to the setting up of a Phyto Chemical unit in the Joint Sector.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of industrial licences issued for new units/ projects approved during the last three years					
		Public Sector			Private Sector		
		1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
1	Tamil Nadu	..	..	1	1	..	..
2	Gujarat	..	..	..	1	1	..
3	Haryana	..	..	1	..	1	..
4	Punjab	..	..	1	..	..	..
5	U.P.	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Maharasht a	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	Bihar	..	1	..	..	..	..
8	Goa	..	..	..	..	1	..
		..	1	4	2	3	1
		5			6		

Insufficient production of Drugs

985. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of Government's permission and a lot of persuasion the firms both Indian and foreign in particular have not stepped up the production of drugs required in bulk in the country; and

(b) if so, what immediate stern action is proposed against these firms in the interest of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The country's annual production of Bulk Drugs during the last three years was:

	(Rs. in crores)			
	74-75	75-76	76-77	(Estimated)
Foreign	34	52	63	
Indian/Public Sector and Small Scale Sector	56	78	87	
TOTAL	90	130	150	

It would be observed from the above Table that the value of Bulk Drug production during the last three years has been steadily increasing.

टेट्रामिथाइल को पैट्रोल में मिलाना

986. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को एक कम्पनी के विरुद्ध यह शिकायत मिली है कि वह पैट्रोल में टेट्रामिथाइल लीड मिलाती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि टेट्रामिथाइल लीड एक विष है जिसका मस्तिष्क पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और इससे "डिस्लेक्सिया" नामक मानसिक रोग होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विषयुक्त पैट्रोरसायनों के बारे में उत्पादन प्रक्रिया की उपयोगिता की स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को टेट्रामिथाइल लैड को पैट्रोल में मिलाने के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं तथापि तेल कम्पनियां पेट्रोल की ओक्टेन संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए टैट्रामिथाइल लैड मिला रही हैं। क्योंकि टैट्रामिथाइल लैड प्राकृतिक रूप से ही बहुत अधिक नशीली और जहरीली भी है अतः तेल कम्पनियां सभी आवश्यक सावधानी बरतने तथा सुरक्षात्मक उपाय कर रही है ताकि कोई भी कामगर टैट्रामिथाइल लैड के सीधे सम्पर्क में न आए।

फतुआ-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे को पुनः चालू करना

987. **श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार राज्य में नालन्दा और पटना जिलों में चल रही फतुआ–इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे (सेवा) कब से स्थगित कर दी गई है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसको कब से पुनः चलाया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ द्वारा रेलपथ के टूट-फूट जाने के कारण सितम्बर, 1976 में फतुआ–इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे पर गाड़ियों का चलना बन्द कर दिया गया था। रेल-पथ की मरम्मत हो जाने के बाद, इस लाइन के एक भाग पर मार्च 1977 से गाड़ियां फिर से चलने लग गई थीं लेकिन, 25–5–1977 से इस लाइट रेलवे के कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने जो मांग-पत्र प्रबन्धकों को दिया था उसे प्रबन्धकों ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। प्रबन्धकों और कर्मचारियों के बीच का यह विवाद अब एक अधिकरण को सौंपा जा चुका है।

इस लाइट रेलवे पर गाड़ियां फिर से चलाने का फैसला कम्पनी को ही करना है क्योंकि फतुआ–इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे कम्पनी ही इस लाइट रेलवे की मालिक है और वही इसका प्रबन्ध करती है।

Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Studies

988. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Studies was wound up a few months back;

(b) if so, whether as per circular of Ministry of Home Affairs, employees of the Bureau were to be absorbed either in IOC or ONGC;

(c) whether employees of the Bureau have since been absorbed in the above said institutions; and

(d) if so, the criterion adopted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The employees of the Bureau of Petroleum and Chemicals Studies (re-named as Bureau of Petroleum Studies) were to be absorbed by IOC and ONGC in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Petroleum.

(c) The employees of Bureau of Petroleum & Chemical Studies, Delhi Office (except those who were on daily wages) have already been absorbed in IOC/ONGC. As regards employees of Vasudhara, Baroda, of the six employees, one is on deputation from ONGC and orders for his reversion have already been isued by ONGC. Of the other five, three have already been issued offers and they would be joining IOC. The case of remaining two for absorption in IOC is under process.

(d) The criterion adopted for absorption of the staff was:—

(i) Such officers and members of the staff of the Bureau who hold liens in some other organisations should be reverted to the same.

(ii) Other regular employees may be absorbed either in the IOC or in ONGC in appropriate grades depending upon the requirements.

टुंडला में वैंडिंग मैनेजर द्वारा कथित लूट

989. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टुंडला जंकशन पर वैंडिंग मैनेजर खुले रूप से सरकारी सम्पत्ति को लूट रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वैन्डरों के विरुद्ध गलत शिकायत करके मैनेजर द्वारा उन्हें उनके काम पर से निलम्बित कर दिया जाता है और उनसे 2000/– रुपए लेकर उन्हें फिर से काम पर लगाया जाता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि टुंडला स्टेशन के मुख्य टिकट कलेक्टरों, श्री आर० पी० सिंह और श्री महेन्द्र लाल ने भी इस मैनेजर के विरुद्ध मंत्रालय को शिकायत भेजी हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस मैनेजर के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन, कुछ पैम्पलेटों और केटरिंग कर्मचारियों के एक अभ्यावेदन में भोजन पकाने के सामानों आदि के गबन के आरोप लागए गए हैं । इन आरोपों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) इस मंत्रालय को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित जांच के परिणाम के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा उचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Exploration for Oil and Gas in West Bengal

990. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-shore exploration for oil and natural gas in West Bengal conducted during the period 1970—77 and results thereof;

(b) prospects of further exploration;

(c) is there any proposal under consideration for off-shore exploration in the Bay of Bengal; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) During the period 1970—77 exploratory surveys and drilling operations in various parts of West Bengal were continued by the ONGC. In addition to putting in 2 party-years of geological field work, 27 party-years of seismic and 3 party-years of gravity magnetic surveys, the ONGC conducted drilling operations on three structures, namely, Bakultala, Galsi and Diamond Harbour. One well drilled each on Bakultala and Galsi structures did not indicate the presence of any oil or gas. A second well drilled on the Galsi structure is currently under production testing. Drilling of the first well at Diamond Harbour is also in progress.

(b) Besides exploring for deeper prospects, ONGC plans to continue seismic work in the Marshy Sundarban areas, and the Hinge zone areas of the Bengal basin.

(c) No, Sir. Not for the present.

(d) The data so far collected from geophysical surveys and off-shore drilling in the area are presently under analysis by the ONGC and future programme will depend upon the results of these studies.

Report by Indian Medical Association on IDPL and HAL Pimpri Plants

991. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association has submitted its report with regard to its recent visit to the I.D.P.L. plants at Rishikesh, Hyderabad and Madras and the HAL plant at Pimpri; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1647/78].

Interest by Chinese experts in coal based fertilizer plants in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

992. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's coal based fertilizer plants in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have brought forth enquiries from foreign countries with huge coal deposits;

(b) if so, whether the latest are the Chinese from where a group of fertiliser experts recently visited these plants;

(c) whether these experts held discussion with the Union Government;

(d) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard;

(e) to what extent these two plants have made progress; and

(f) when the third plant is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Brazil, Turkey

and China have shown interest in the fertilizer plants being set up at Talcher and Ramagundam based on coal as feedstock and the technology adopted therefor. A team of nine Chinese experts visited the Talcher Fertilizer Project on the 13th and 14th January, 1978.

(c) and (d). The visit of the Chinese delegation was to see the plants being set up, with Koppers technology for coal gasification and Lurgi Technology for gas purification. No discussions with the Union Government were held nor was any agreement signed.

(e) The two coal based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) and Talcher (Orissa) are in advanced stage of erection and completion. The different sections in these plants are expected to be commissioned in 1978.

(f) The setting up of additional fertilizer capacity based on coal as feedstock will be considered after experience of the operation of the two coal based plants at Ramagundam and Talcher is available.

New Drugs and Chemicals and Chemicals and Fertilizers units during 1978-79

993. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a proposal to set up some new drugs and chemicals and chemicals and fertilisers units during 1978-79;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the number of units proposed to be set up in Maharashtra, their location and the order of investment proposed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Government have not so far approved any proposal to set up new drugs as fertilizer projects during 1978-79. As far as the main inorganic chemical items like Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Calcium Carbide are concerned, out of the schemes for substantial expansion already sanctioned, following are likely to be implemented during 1978-79:—

S. No.	Name of the firm	Item of manufacture	Capacity (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Andhra Sugars Ltd., Kovvur (A.P.)	Caustic Soda	13,200
2	M/s. Atul Products Ltd., Atul Dist. Bulsar (Gujarat)	Do.	10,500
3	M/s. Nepa Mills, Neepa Nagar (M.P.)	Do.	4,860
4	M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur, Gujarat	Soda Ash	1,40,000
5	M/s. Shriram Vinyl Chemicals Industries 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	Calcium Carbide	32,800
6	M/s. Birla Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Birlapur 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	Do.	3,200

In addition to the above plants, Government have approved the establishment of plants for manufacture of phenol, aniline, maleic anhydride, methanol, acetic acid, acetone, alcohole dyes and dye intermediates;

but these plants are likely to be set up in a phased manner and none of them are expected to commence production in 1978-79.

(c) Nil.

Production of coaches in I.C.F., Madras

994. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coaches at the Integral Coach Factory (ICF) in Madras has become cent per cent indigenous;

(b) if not, when is it likely to be so; and

(c) the amount of orders in Rupees bagged during the current year together with country-wise break-up for which export is marked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Indigenisation of coaches produced by ICF Madras has been progressively increased to 98 per cent against almost all imported components utilised for assembling of coaches in 1956-57.

(b) The import content of about 2 per cent comprises mostly of sheets and plates of special quality steels for indigenous development of which efforts are being made with M/s. HSL, but it is not yet known as to when H.S.L. would be in a position to undertake this development.

(c) The amount of orders bagged by the ICF during financial year 1977-78 together with country-wise break-up is as under:—

Zambia .. Rs. 32,296 for spare parts—orders executed in September, 1977.

CTC/Taiwan .. Rs. 51,120 for spare parts—orders executed in December, 1977.

Phillipines .. Rs. 3.15 crores for 30 coaches & spares—orders to be executed in 1978-1979.

Uganda .. Rs. 2.73 crores for 20 coaches & spares—orders to be executed in 1978-79 & 1979-80.

Nigeria .. Rs. 2.72 crores for 32 brakevans & spares order to be executed during 1978-1979 & 1979-80.

(*Rs. 8 crores 60 lakhs 83 thousand 4 hundred & sixteen*)

Railway accidents averted

995. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway accidents averted during 1977 due to the vigilance of railway employees;

(b) the number of such vigilant railway employees who were instrumental in averting the railway accidents; and

(c) the nature of rewards awarded to them for their vigil and activeness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 205.

(b) 215.

(c) Cash rewards and letters of appreciation.

Import of oil from Kuwait

996. SHRI R. KOLANTHA IVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oil imported from Kuwait every year;

(b) whether the price of oil from Kuwait is cheaper than in other countries; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to avail of the reduced price by increasing imports from Kuwait?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). India has not been importing crude oil from Kuwait. It may be mentioned that our main requirements are in respect of light crudes which would yield a high proportion of middle distillates such as high speed diesel, kerosene, aviation turbine fuel, light diesel oil etc. which account for the major proportion of our requirements of petroleum products in the country. Kuwaiti crude oil has a high sulphur content and is heavy in character, and yields a high proportion of fuel oil. There is no proposal at present for crude imports from Kuwait.

Memorandum from Stores Keeping staff of Halishar

997. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the Stores Keeping Staff of Halishar and Kanchrapara of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the salient points raised in the memorandum; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demand of the representationists was for revision of their pay scale from Rs. 425-600 to Rs. 425-700/800 and consequential improvement of the scales of higher grade non-gazetted posts.

(c) The demands have been examined and not found feasible as the pay scale has been determined in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा चोरी और तोड़-फोड़ के मामलों को रोकना

998. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के बावजूद रेलवे में चोरी और तोड़-फोड़ के मामलों में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जांच के दौरान चोरी के अनेक मामलों में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों का हाथ पाया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस संगठन के स्थान पर अन्य सक्षम वैकल्पिक संगठन बना रही है जिस से लोगों की जान माल की सुरक्षा की जा सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल रेल सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करने तथा रेल सम्पत्ति (विधि-विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम से संबंधित अपराधों की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए है । चोरी की घटनाओं में 1976 की अपेक्षा मामूली-सी-वृद्धि हुई है । लेकिन, यदि 1975 की स्थिति से इनकी तुलना की जाये तो ऐसी घटनाओं की संख्या काफी कम है । रेलवे सुरक्षा दल को तोड़-फोड़, रेल-पथ के साथ छेड़-छाड़ करने आदि के मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल करने का अधिकार नहीं है । तोड़-फोड़ के कृत्य कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्याएं हैं जो राज्य सरकारों के कानून लागू करने वाले विभागों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं । रेल-पथ की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है । लेकिन, राज्य सरकारों के सिविल/

पुलिस प्राधिकारियों की सहायता करने के लिए गैंगमैनों के साथ-साथ रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के 11,000 कर्मचारी पटरी पर गश्त लगाने के काम पर लगाये गये हैं ।

(ख) कुछ मामले नोटिस में आये थे जिन में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों का हाथ था । रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के जो कर्मचारी इन अपराधों के लिए दोषी पाये गये, उन्हें समुचित दण्ड दिया गया ।

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के प्रतिस्थापन का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । यात्रियों की निजी सुरक्षा तथा उन के सामान की सुरक्षा का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों के अधीन काम कर रही सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस का है ।

Robbery in Mithila Express

999. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons arrested so far in connection with the robbery in Mithila Express on 26th January, 1978 between Serampore and Baidyabati Railway Stations in West Bengal; and

(b) what action Government proposed to take for the safety of life of passengers on this particular Railway Line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Manoj Sircar, S/o Late Sudhir Kr. Sircar has been arrested.

(b) (1) All important trains are being escorted by police during the night;

(2) Armed police pickets are sometimes posted at vulnerable sections/stations;

(3) Important cases of heinous crime are getting full attention from State C.I.D.;

(4) Close coordination is maintained by the Railway Protection Force with the State Police authorities.

किन्हीं राज्यों में रेलवे लाइन की औसत लम्बाई

1000. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, बिहार, तमिलनाडु, तथा पंजाब में अलग-अलग प्रति एक हजार वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में औसतन कितने किलो मीटर लम्बी रेलवे लाइनें हैं,

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा राज्यों में, अलग-अलग प्रति हजार वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में औसतन कितने किलोमीटर लम्बी रेलवे लाइनें हैं;

(ग) क्या वर्तमान परिवहन साधनों में व्यापक असमानता को देखते हुए, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा की उन सभी रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण 1978–79 में कर दिया जायेगा जिन के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका निर्माण वहां वर्ष 1978–79 में शुरू हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख).

राज्य	प्रति 1000 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में रेल लाइनों का मार्ग किलोमीटर
उत्तर प्रदेश	29.57
गुजरात	28.93
बिहार	30.32
तमिलनाडु	28.95
पंजाब	42.43
मध्य प्रदेश	12.95
उड़ीसा	12.51

(ग) और (घ). जो रेलवे लाइनें पहले से ही निर्माणाधीन हैं उन्हें छोड़कर मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में पड़ने वाली किसी नयी रेलवे लाइन परियोजना को, निधि की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण 1978–79 में शुरू किये जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

पतरातू स्टेशन का प्लेटफार्म नं० 2

1001. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धनबाद रेलवे मंडल के अन्तर्गत गोमो जंक्शन से बरकाकाना–डेहरी– आन-सोन रेल पथ पर अवस्थित पतरातू स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म नं० 2 पर, जहां एक्सप्रैस रेलगाड़ियां रुकती हैं वहां स्टैंडर्ड प्लेटफार्म नहीं बनाया गया है तथा उस पर शेड भी नहीं है जिस से गर्मी तथा वर्षा में यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या पतरातू ताप बिजली घर और कोयला खानों में 25 000 से अधिक सरकारी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और जिस से इस समस्या पर सरकार द्वारा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर हां में है, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म नम्बर 2 पर स्टैंडर्ड प्लेटफार्म और वहां एक शेड भी बनाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ). रेलों की शाखा लाइनों के कम महत्व वाले स्टेशनों पर आमतौर से पटरी की सतह वाले प्लेटफार्मों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । पतरातू स्टेशन पूर्व रेलवे के बरकाकाना–डेहरी–आन-सोन शाखा लाइन पर स्थित है और इस स्टेशन का प्लेटफार्म नं० 2 पटरी की सतह वाला प्लेटफार्म है । इस प्लेटफार्म पर छत की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

रेल प्रशासन के पास पतरातू थर्मल बिजली घर में काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है । रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था आम तौर से रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति के अनुमोदन के बाद की जाती है, बशर्ते इस के लिए निधि उपलब्ध हो । इस समय, प्लेटफार्म नं० 2 को ऊंचा करने तथा इस प्लेटफार्म के ऊपर छत की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Proposal for halt of Rajdhani Express at Surat

1002. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Rajdhani Express not halting at Surat on Western Railways; and

(b) whether Government are considering the proposal for halt at Surat considering that it is the second largest city in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 151/152 Bombay Central—New Delhi biweekly Rajdhani Express has been introduced as a fast inter-city train for the through traffic between these two important metropolitian cities and as such its stoppages have been confined to stations only for operational reasons.

(b) No.

Proposal from McDowel and Company for take over of Hindustan Polymers

1003. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the McDowel and Company, Madras has made a proposal to take over Hindustan Polymers, a sick unit, at Vishakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) McDowel and Company Limited is a registered undertaking under M.R.T.P. Act. As such, prior approval of the Central Government under Section 23(4) of the M.R.T.P. Act and Section 372 of the Companies Act, 1956 would be required for its taking over of any other company; no application for such prior approval has so far been received from McDowel and Company Limited.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway accidents due to sabotage

1004. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether within a short term of 10 months more than 600 railway accidents have taken place, and out of them more than 50 per cent of the accidents were due to sabotage; if so, what action is proposed to be taken to put a stop to such vandal destructive actions of saboteurs; and

(b) whether it is a fact that these sabotage accidents have occurred in the main within 100 miles radius of Delhi and Bareilly, and also the saboteurs have shown a degree of expertise and knowledge of railway system; if so, what action is proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). During the 10-month period from April, 1977 to January, 1978, there have been 743 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents, and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways. Eight of these accidents were due to acts of sabotage. There have, however, been a number of other cases of attempted sabotage during this period.

During the calendar year 1977, of the 127 cases of suspected sabotage/obstruction/tampering with the track, which came to notice in different railways, 15 cases were reported within a radius of 100 miles of Delhi and Bareilly. It is a fact that in some of the cases the saboteurs had shown a degree of expertise and knowledge of railway system.

The following preventive measures have been taken:—

(i) Track patrolling by Railway Protection Force (11000) and gangmen (14000) has been introduced in sensitive areas.

(ii) Besides patrolling of the track in vulnerable sections by Railway Protection Force and gangmen, Gujarat Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana have mobilised State Police personnel/ Home Guards/Village Chowkidars for patrolling the track in sensitive areas.

(iii) State Governments of Punjab and Haryana have invoked the provisions of Village and Small Town Patrol Act, 1918, thereby asking villagers to keep a watch on the track.

(iv) Important cases of sabotage are being investigated by special squards of the C.I.D. of the concerned States.

(v) The State Governments have also geared up the intelligence machinery. Close liaison is maintained with all investigating and intelligence agencies as well as the Special Cell in the Intelligence Bureau, (Ministry of Home Affairs). At all levels available information is exchanged frequently so that coordinated efforts are made to prevent and detect sabotage cases.

(vi) Due to timely action taken by Railway Protection Force and gangmen patrolling the track since November, 1977, 17 cases of tampering with the track were promptly noticed which led to prevention of serious accidents. Of these 17 cases detected by patrolling parties, 3 cases were within a radius of 100 miles from Delhi and Bareilly.

Recommendations of Corporate Enterprise Group

1005. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Corporate Enterprise Group in which the labour organisations are represented has given its recommendations regarding the proper allocation of the ex-gratia grant of Rs. 15 crores to each Railway;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when the recommendations are likely to be given by this group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Fulfilling the Railway Minister's assurance to the Railway workers that the good work done by them would not go unacknowledged and unrewarded, the Government have granted an additional amount of Rs. 15 crores for staff welfare and amenities. Out of Rs. 15 crores allotted for the staff welfare works, about Rs. 9 crores is proposed to be spent during the current financial year and the balance in the next year. The programme of expenditure, as decided upon in consultation with the Zonal Corporate Enterprise Groups of management and employees, is as follows:—

Items of work	Cost in Thousand of Rs.
(1) Improvement of Staff Qrs/Colonies	6,70,01
(2) Educational facilities	1,89,81
(3) Recreational facilities for Railway employees	1,99,83
(4) Additional Quarters	1,92,11
(5) Other works	1,77,69
(6) Reserve for Miss.works	70,55
Total	15,00,00

Diversion of one New Delhi-Amritsar train *via* Meerut and Saharanpur

1006. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are three trains from New Delhi towards Amritsar *via* Panipat between 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. whereas there is no train in this direction *via* Meerut and Saharanpur;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to divert one of these trains *via* Meerut and Saharanpur; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Diversion of any one of the existing trains now running *via* Panipat to run *via* Saharanpur has not been found operationally feasible for want of line capacity on Delhi-Saharanpur-Amabla section. This apart, diversion of any of the trains will be resented by the passengers of the present route. Such diversion will also increase the overall journey time which will not be liked by the through passengers.

Assessment of increase in capital of Companies

1007. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the increase in the capital by the companies;

(b) if so, the names of the companies who have increased their capital during 1977; and

(c) the total amount deposited in the banks of the total collected capital?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the year 1977 (January to December) 2620 companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 were reported to have increased their paid-up capital by an amount of Rs. 982.9 crores. The labour and time involved in the preparation of a list of all these companies being disproportionate, a statement giving State/Union Territories-wise the number of companies which increased their paid-up capital during 1977 and the amount of the increase is attached.

(c) Companies are not required under the Companies Act to furnish the information asked for in this part of the question.

Statement

Number of Companies which increased their paid-up capital during 1977 and the amount of the increase.

State/Union Territory	No. of companies	Increase in amount of Paid up Capital (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Andhra Pradesh	147	37·92
2 Assam	13	12·42

1		2	3
3.	Bihar	72	103·05
4.	Gujarat	224	34·78
5.	Haryana	38	4·19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18	3·16
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	6·67
8.	Karnataka	114	24·57
9.	Kerala	145	15·95
10.	Madhya Pradesh	67	2·67
11.	Maharashtra	362	46·57
12.	Nagaland	2	6·52
13.	Orissa	5	2·03
14.	Punjab	134	2·91
15.	Rajasthan	77	13·68
16.	Tamil Nadu	287	60·66
17.	Uttar Pradesh	173	29·41
18.	West Bengal	66	41·59
19.	Chandigarh	44	7·14
20.	Delhi	606	524·24
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	15	0·32
22.	Manipur	1	1·18
23.	Pondicherry	1	0·34
24.	Tripura	3	0·96
	TOTAL	2,620	982·93

Single central buffer coupling in wagons

1008. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken as early as 1958 to replace the side buffers by a single central buffer coupling in the wagons and coaches;

(b) if so, what is the progress of implementation since then; and

(c) whether the proposal has been dropped; if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Coaches—No.

Wagons—A decision to provide Centre Buffer Couplers on selected newly built BG wagons was taken in late fifties.

(b) 70,000 BG wagons have been fitted with Centre Buffer Couplers.

(c) Does not arise.

Chittoor Railway Station

1009. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to remodel Chittoor Railway Station;

(b) if so, whether the estimate has been prepared; and

(c) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Remodelling of Chittoor Station has been included as a new work in the Railway's Programme for 1978-79, and is estimated to cost about Rs. 5 lakhs.

The limit for repayment of deposits by companies

1010. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently extended the time limit to repay the deposit amounts collected by companies;

(b) how many times this extension was given; and

(c) the reasons for giving constant continous extension?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Government has not extended time limit for repayment of any deposit. Government has, however, amended the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 1975 on 30th December 1977 allowing the non-banking non-financial companies extension of time upto 31st March 1978 to bring down the deposits covered by rule 3(2) (i) of the aforesaid rules to 15 per cent of net owned funds as prescribed therein.

(b) Similar extension was given five times earlier excluding the present extension.

(c) Government has been receiving representations from Companies from time to time pointing out financial difficulties faced by them and their consequent inability to bring down the deposits covered by rule 3(2) (i) of the aforesaid rules to the prescribed limit of 15 per cent of net owned funds. Having regard to these representations the Government has, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, decided to allow extensions of time from time to time, the last extension would be expiring on 31st March, 1978.

समस्तीपुर से गोरखपुर-बाराबांकी मीटरगेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

1011. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) समस्तीपुर से गोरखपुर—बाराबंकी मीटरगेज रेल लाइन को ब्राडगेज लाइन में बदलने का कार्य कब तक पूरा होना था तथा इस में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभाग द्वारा इस कार्य पर 1977–78 में किये जाने वाले खर्च की राशि में भारी कमी की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इस परियोजना को पूरा करने का मूल लक्ष्य दिसम्बर, 1977 निर्धारित किया गया था परन्तु धन की

सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण इसे पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । इस परियोजना के लिए 1977–78 में 8.55 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिड़ला समूह की कम्पनियों द्वारा अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

1012. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बिड़ला समूह की कम्पनियों द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करने के आरोपों के बारे में सरकार जांच कर रही है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : कम्पनी कार्य विभाग, बिड़ला समूह की कम्पनियों द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के उल्लंघन के आरोपों में कोई जांच नहीं कर रहा है । तथापि, बिड़ला समूह की कम्पनियों सहित बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों की कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षण के आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ।

Manufacture of sugar based chemicals

1013. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal or scheme to utilise excessive stocks of sugar for manufacturing sugar based chemicals; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal/scheme and what quantity of sugar is likely to be utilised in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government do not have any proposal or scheme to utilise excessive stocks of sugar for manufacturing sugar based chemicals. However, sugar is used in the manufacture of chemicals like Mannitol, Sorbitol and Citric Acid for the fermentation of antibiotics like penicillin and in some drug formulations.

मध्य पूर्व देशों से पेट्रोल का आयात

1014. **श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज :** क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य पूर्व के देशों से पेट्रोल का आयात करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Petty contracts to SC/ST

1015. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any petty contracts are given to the members of the Schedu-

led Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the affairs of the Petroleum Ministry;

(b) if so, what is their percentage to the total petty contracts till today;

(c) the percentage of shortfall in the services and posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) how Government propose to make up the shortfall both in (a) and (c)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). There is no reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the award of petty contracts. The records maintained do not contain information whether the parties to whom petty contracts are awarded belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

(c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) There is no question of any shortfall in the matter of petty contracts. To make up the shortfall in services and posts, instructions have been issued to public undertakings to reserve 50 per cent of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, until the quotas of jobs reserved for them are met.

Detection of Cases of Tampering with Railway Tracks

1016. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of tampering or obstructing the railway track were detected in time and accidents averted by the vigilance of the patrolling and surveillance parties or other railway staff during 1977; and

(b) what has been the general effect of the new measures taken to prevent this type of crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 62 cases of tampering or obstructing the railway track were detected in various railways during 1977. Since introduction of patrolling by Railway Protection Force and Gangmen in November, 1977, 15 incidents of tampering with the track were detected by the patrolling parties till 31st December, 1977.

(b) After introduction of the preventive measures several cases of suspected sabotage were detected in time and accidents averted thereby. The situation has taken a turn for the better during the last 2 months.

जम्मू-तवी एक्सप्रेस का गंगापुर सिटी में न रुकना

1017. **श्री मीठा लाल पटेल** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे की जम्मू-तवी एक्सप्रेस को गंगापुर सिटी पर न रुकने से विभाग को विविध रुप म घाटा हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त रेलगाड़ी के लिये ड्राइवर सहित बहुत से कर्मचारियों को गंगानगर सिटी से कोटा तथा कोटा से गंगापुर सिटी भेजना पड़ता है जिस के कारण विभाग को कर्मचारियों को यात्रा तथा दैनिक भत्ता देना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त रेलगाड़ी के लिये परीक्षण जैसी सुविधायें जो गंगापुर सिटी में उपलब्ध हैं वैसी सुविधायें कोटा आदि में नहीं हैं; और

(घ) क्या उक्त रेलगाड़ी के लिये डीजल सुविधा की व्यवस्था अस्थायी तौर पर रतलाम में की गयी है जो बहुत महंगी पड़ रही है जब कि गंगापुर में यह सुविधा स्थायी तौर पर उपलब्ध है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । रतलाम और नयी दिल्ली के बीच जम्मू-तवी एक्सप्रैस गाड़ी को चलाने के लिए 2 इंजन कर्मी दलों की आवश्यकता होती है जिनका हैड-क्वार्टर कोटा है ।

(ग) सामान्य गाड़ी निरीक्षण सुविधाऐं कोटा में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(घ) रतलाम में कोयला लेना अनिवार्य है क्योंकि बम्बई सैन्ट्रल से गंगापुर सिटी तक भाप इंजन पुनः कोयला लिए बिना नहीं चल सकता है ।

Assistant Hindi Officers

1018. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board in consultation with UPSC prescribed the recruitment rules for the selection of Assistant Hindi Officers for Zonal Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the light of these rules Railway Board arranged a written test on 28th November, 1976 in which many candidates not fulfilling the prescribed educational qualifications and other service conditions were allowed and subsequently selected in disregard of the rules;

(c) whether it is a fact that irregularity committed had also been brought to the notice of Railway Board sufficiently prior to the panel; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken against the persons responsible for this irregularity and how this irregularity of Emergency is being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A selection for promotion to the posts of Assistant Hindi Officers (Class II) was conducted. Some complaints have been received by the Government against the selection and these are being looked into.

Expansion of Companies within the ambit of MRTP Act

1019. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and conditions for permitting companies coming within the ambit of MRTP Act in the matter of (i) expansion in their existing production; and (ii) setting up new ventures; and

(b) to what extent these conditions and criteria were fulfilled in the cases of the recent permission granted to 21 MRTP Companies as reported in the *Financial Express* dated 7th February, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The proposals for expansion of existing undertakings and setting up of new undertakings received from companies covered under the MRTP Act are examined in the light of the current Industrial Licencing Policy and the criteria laid down under section 28 of the MRTP Act. Such proposals are approved after satisfying that the

scheme of finance with regard to these proposals is not likely to lead to concentration of economic power to the common detriment or is not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest. It is also seen that such proposals do not adversely affect the units engaged in the production of some items in the small scale sector and the public sector, particularly in areas reserved for them. The need for creating adequate capacity to meet indigenous demand or for boosting up exports or as a measure of import substitution is also taken into consideration. It is also now being ensured that no unit or business group acquires a dominant or monopolistic position in the market after clearance of its proposal and that large houses do not resort to unfair practices arising out of manufacturing products through inter-linkages. The new ventures to be set up should be away from large urban agglomeration. It is also now being taken into consideration that any expansion or new venture is based on indigenous technology as far as possible and where Indian technology is not adequately developed, the Company should go in for outright purchase of best available technology and then adapt such technology to the country's need. Another important consideration now being kept in view is that large houses should implement their proposals for expansion or setting up of new undertakings on their own internally generated resources except in cases of proposals of capital intensive nature like fertilizers, paper, cement, shipping, petro-chemicals etc.

Keeping in view the criteria and depending on the nature of the proposal and other relevant factors, one or more of the following main conditions are generally imposed while according approval to such proposals relating to expansion of existing undertakings or establishment of new undertakings:—

(i) dilution of non-resident holdings in the equity capital of Indian companies in accordance with the approved policy of the Government;

(2) Large public participation in the share capital and giving preferential treatment in the allotment of equity capital to the public financial institutions and the general public so as to ensure dilution of control of large private entrepreneurs;

(3) maintenance of suitable debt-equity and net block debt ratios according to the nature of the project and the policy of the Government;

(4) representation of public financial institutions and Banks on the Boards of Directors of the Company;

(5) location of industries in backward areas of the country so as to promote balanced regional development;

(6) availability of the right to the public financial institutions for insertion of convertibility clause enabling them to convert the institutional loans into equity;

(7) stipulation for the conversion of the existing private companies into public companies and enlistment of their shares on recognised stock exchange and formation of new body corporate with a condition for enlistment of its shares on recognised stock exchange;

(8) stipulation of a condition in regard to professionalisation of management;

(9) stipulation regarding purchase of requirements of ancillaries and components from the small scale sector; and

(10) reservation of certain percentage of raw materials and basic drugs for non-associated formulators;

(11) stipulating export obligation as may be found feasible and desirable.

While according approval to the proposals of the MRTP undertakings

for the acquisition of ships, one or more of the following main conditions are generally imposed:—

(i) The Company shall fulfill all the requirements under Section 21 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

(ii) Chartering of vessels to a foreign party will be done with the prior approval of DG Shipping. DG's approval should be similarly obtained in advance for chartering the vessel to Indian parties with a right to sub-charter.

(iii) The purchase of the ships will be subject to a *pari-passu* obligation as may be imposed by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport in accordance with the approved guidelines (to give a filup to the indigenous ship-building industry).

(iv) The Company shall raise at least 10 per cent of the cost of acquisition of the ships from its own internal resources.

(v) Loans from the SDFC, as and when granted, will be subject to the usual convertibility clause.

(vi) The Company shall maintain equity debt ratio as may be prescribed from time to time.

(b) A statement giving details of the proposals of the 21 MRTP undertakings referred to in the "Financial Express' dated 7th February, 1978 and approved during the first half of 1977 is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library See No.* LT-1648/78].

Shortage of Wagons for Salt Transport in Vedaranyam, Tamil Nadu

1020. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether unlicensed small scale salt manufacturers such as those in Vedaranyam, Tamil Nadu are suffering acute hardships for want of adequate railway wagons for salt transport; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help them out especially in view of Government's sympathy for small scale producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Consistent with the commitments of the railways to move on preferential basis traffic in salt programmed by the Salt Commissioner on account of the licensed sector, every effort is being made to clear non-programmed salt on account of the unlicensed sector from stations in Tamil Nadu including Vedaranyam as expeditiously as possible. During the period from 1st January, 1977 to 15th February, 1978, 786 Broad Gauge and 11,589 Metre Gauge wagons including 219 Metre Gauge wagons from Vedaranyam were loaded with non-programmed salt.

Representation by sixty persons of Kalyan

1021. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question 2762 on 6th December, 1977 regarding representation from 60 persons of Kalyan and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision over the demands made by these persons of Kalyan (Distt. Thana-Maharashtra) in a written representation dated 25th September, 1977 regarding the over bridge over railway and other local grievances;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons of the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Extending the foot over bridge from platforms 1 and 2 to connect platforms 3, 4, 5 and 6 at Bombay end of the station will be taken up

along with the remodelling of the station yard which is under consideration. (ii) As regards provision of electric indicators on the platforms and on the foot over bridges at this station, it has not been possible to provide them in view of the difficult resources position. However, for the guidance of passengers, arrangements are being made to provide wooden indicator boards and these will ultimately be replaced by electric indicators.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation by National Railway Mazdoor Union, Central Railway

1022. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question 2761 on 6-12-77 regarding representation to Divisional Superintendent of Central Railways, Bombay V.T. and state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the grievances of commercial staff made in the representation dated 20th August, 1977 by National Railway Mazdoor Union (Thana Branch) to the Divisional Superintendent of Central Railway, Bombay V.T.;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision and reasoning thereof; and

(c) if the representation is not still considered, the reasons of the delay and the officers responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Railway Administration has considered the demands.

(b) and (c). In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and necessary action is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery. Accordingly the representation in question has been considered and Union advised of the decisions taken by the Railway Administration.

Release of DMT and Glycol to M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. Ghaziabad

1023. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of DMT and Glycol have been released for the purpose of manufacturing polyester fibres to Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh by the Government during the past three years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Company sells out these materials in the open market to earn extra profits instead of using these controlled items for manufacturing polyester fibres;

(d) if so, whether any enquiries have been made into these facts, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) steps taken against all those who are involved in such misdeeds?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (e). Certain complaints in regard to M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, have been received. These are being investigated. It is not in the public interest at this stage to disclose further details.

Discovery of Gas near Gujarat Coast

1024. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has discovered sufficient Gas and Oil near the Gujarat coast, if so, the details thereof:

(b) whether this would enable Government to finalise installation and location of a fertilizer plant in Gujarat:

(c) if so, the details and cost of such proposed project;

(d) whether the gas has been discovered after receipt of Soviet Scientists advices;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Soviet scientists similar advice for seismic survey in the eastern region for oil and gas has been over-looked by the ONGC; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Gas indication have been observed at depths between 1750 and 2070 metres in the well on South Tapti structure off Gujarat coast. The well is under testing at present. Whether the structure is of any commercial significance or not would be known only after a few assessment wells are drilled.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Completion of Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta

1025. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) authorities in Calcutta have expressed apprehension about the completion of the project before 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the General Manager has further expressed apprehension about the execution of the project through Chittaranjan Avenue;

(d) if so, whether services of West German experts are likely to be secured for certain complicated sections of the project and whether such services have beeen utilised in a number of other sections where executions are continuing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps proposed for early execution of the project in the larger interest of people of the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). There are no proposals to secure the services of West German experts, and neither have these been obtained so far.

For early execution of the Project, works are being taken up simultaneously in several sections. Work in Chittaranjan Avenue will be taken up after the West Bengal Government permit this and funds are made available for this phase.

Import of Railway Components

1026. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that still a large portion of railway components is imported from abroad;

(b) if so, the total amount of such imports made during the last three years and from which countries;

(c) the steps taken for substituting the imports by indigenous supplies;

(d) whether large number of domestic small scale industrial units have offered their services for substituting and manufacturing such imported items; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) The total value of imports of railway components made during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was Rs. 70.70, 64.37 and 50.97 crores respectively. The total value of purchases made during these years was Rs. 590.91, 777.18 and 764.06 crores respectively. The percentage of the total value of imports to the total value of purchases made during these years works out to 11.97, 8.28 and 6.67 respectively. The countries from where the imports were made are U.S.A., Japan, Italy, West Germany, France, U.K., Switzerland, Finland, Austria, Canada, Malasiya, Sweden, Belgium and East European countries.

(c) Development Cells have been set up in all the Production Units, Zonal Railways and the Ministry of Railways to expedite the indigenous development of imported components, which keep close liaison with all the indigenous manufacturers. In addition, the progress of indigenisation is reviewed at Railway Board's level by arranging periodical meetings. Exhibitions of items being imported are also organised from time to time to attract the attention of indigenous manufacturers. Constant liaison is also being maintained with Directorate General of Technical Development and other agencies like Small Scale Industries to accelerate the pace of indigenous development.

(d) Yes.

(e) All possible help by way of extending technical guidance and other relaxation are given to these units.

Railway accidents during last five years

1027. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several train accidents have taken place during the recent years;

(b) if so, the total number of accidents during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) what is the estimated cost of Government property lost every year;

(d) whether any railway workers are involved in these accidents; and

(e) if so, facts thereof and what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The number of train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains which occurred on the Indian Government Railways since 1973-74 and the cost of damage to railway property involved is:—

Year	No. of accidents	Cost of damage to railway property (in Rs.)
1973-74	782	2,49,40,866
1974-75	925	2,50,46,671
1975-76	964	2,98,74,675
1976-77	780	2,74,73,862
1977-78 (upto January)	743	3,30,17,240

(d) and (e). Out of 4194 train accidents which occurred from 1-4-1973 to 31-1-1978, 2343 accidents were due to failure of railway staff. 3152 staff have so far been punished as under: —

Particulars of punishments awarded	Number of Railway staff punished
(i) Dismissal/Removal from service	166
(ii) Compulsory retirement	25
(iii) With-holding of gratuity	9
(iv) With-holding of promotions	7
(v) Reverstion to lower grade or in the same grade.	546
(vi) With-holding of increments for varying periods	1,918
(vii) Stoppage of passes/P.T.Os.	188
(viii) Censured/Warned	293

Representation from People of Orissa for Railway Amenities

1028. SHRI PADMACHARAN SOMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1817 on 29th November 1977 regarding representation from people of Orissa and state:

(a) whether the representations regarding 21 demands are under detailed examination; and

(b) out of these demands on which demands work has begun and when the work on the other demands will begin and what amounts has been/will be provided for these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

Statement

The position in respect of various demands made in the representations are as given below:—

1. *Jakhapura-Banspani rail Link.*

The Project has been approved and the construction work is under progress. Provision of Rupees One Crore has been made in the Budget for 1978-79.

2. *Conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi Narrow Gauge Section to Broad Gauge and its extension.*

Consultations are being held with the State Government to examine the Scheme.

3. *Establishment of a Coach repairing shop at Mancheswar near Bhubaneswar.*

The work is likely to be taken up during 1978-79, Provision of Rs. 43 lacs has been made in the Budget.

4. *Introduction of centralised traffic control between Nergundi and Barang Section of Howrah-Madras main lines*

This will be considered when the traffic level goes up considerably.

5. *Survey of new Railway lines*

The Survey of the Talcher-Sambalpur rail line Project has been included in the Railway Budget for the current financial year. Provision of Rs. 6 lacs has been made in 1978-79.

The Koraput to Salur/Parvatipuram Railway line Project will be examined by a Survey Team already set up for the purpose and provision of Rs. 7 lacs has been made in 1978-79. There is no proposal for Rayagada-Gunupur-Berhampur link.

6. *Improvement of Naupada-Parlakhemundi-Gunupur Narrow Gauge line—its cinversion to Broad Gauge*

and extension to Bissam Cuttack/ Rayagada.

This Scheme is not proposed to be taken up at present due to paucity of funds.

7. *Introduction of new Express train between Puri/Bhubaneswar to New Delhi via Kharagpur/Adra/Asansol/ Varanasi/Mughalsarai.*

This cannot be accepted due to various operational constraints.

8. *Introduction of a Fast Express train/ through Passenger Coach Service between Puri/Bhubaneswar and Bombay.*

A proposal for the introduction of a fast overnight train between Bhubaneswar-Khurda Road and Secunderabad providing onward connection towards Bombay is under consideration.

9. *Additional Passenger Halts on Cuttack-Paradeep line.*

Railway Administration can consider opening of 4 additional passenger halts on this Section provided the earthwork is got done by the State Government on "Shramdan" basis.

10. *Remodelling of Cuttack Station*

Improvement works for provision of passenger shelters and foot over-bridge are in progress. In addition, provision of dormatory type retiring room, water cooler and Fruit Stall have been included in 1978-79 Works Programme.

11. *Passenger amenities at other Stations.*

Requisite facilities *e.g.*, opening of passenger halts, conversion to Flag Stations, Waiting accommodations, water supply etc., are being provided to the extent possible.

12. *Provision of Terminal Facilities at Bhubaneswar.*

Provision of additional facilities to match the requirements of traffic is under constant review and some additional facilities such as new Station building have been provided at Bhubaneswar recently.

13. *Setting up of a new Railway Division in Orissa.*

It is not considered necessary to set up a new Railway Division in Orissa.

14. *Location of a Railway Service Commission for South Eastern Railway.*

A new Commission in Orissa is not considered justified as the requirement of Eastern & S.E. Railway is met by Railway Service Commission, Calcutta.

15. *Establishment of a Railway Coordination Directorate at Bhubaneswar.*

The proposal could be considered provided a request is received from the State Government.

16. *Extension of Tatanagar-Barajamda Passenger Service to Barbil in Keonjhar District of Orissa.*

Due to operational constraints, it is not possible to accept this proposal.

17. *Carriage of passenger and Commercial goods traffic on D.B.K. Railway.*

It has not been possible to accept this.

18. *Opening of Halt Station at Bolangir level crossing on the Bolangir-Sonepur Road on Titlagarh-Sambalpur Section and at Cherupa.*

This is under examination.

19. *Provision of a Rail Link between Bhubaneswar and Bolangir in Orissa.*

Survey work for a new line from Sambalpur to Talcher has been included in the Budget for the current Financial Year. This Project will con-

nect Western Districts of Orissa with the coastal region.

20. *Nomination of the representative of Titlagarh Merchants' Association on the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee.*

The Titlagarh Merchants' Association has been given representation on DRUCC/Waltair, S.E. Railway. It has not been possible to give them representation on the ZRUCC for the present term.

21. *Construction of over-bridge at Gopalmal between Sambalpur and Sambalpur Road Station in Orissa:*

This proposal can be considered only when it is sponsored by the State Government with an undertaking to bear the cost as per extant rules.

Electrification of Railway in Kerala

1029. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the survey in Kerala regarding the feasibility of electrifying the railway in that State;

(b) if so, what are the details of the findings;

(c) whether the Railways have settled the problem of availability of electricity and its rate with the Kerala Government; and

(d) what is the final decision about the electrification of railway lines in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Scheme is not financially justifiable with the general commercial tariff for power supply now offered by the Kerala Government and the projected traffic of the section.

(c) Electricity will be available at all the required points along the route but the rates at which it will be made available has not yet been intimated.

(d) No final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

मुरादाबाद–रामनगर मीटरगेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाना

1030. **श्री मही लाल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मुरादाबाद–रामनगर मीटरगेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की योजना के कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए सीधे सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से मुरादाबाद और रामपुर से रामनगर और काठगोदाम तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने की परियोजना 15 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर 1974–75 के बजट में शामिल की गई थी । मार्च 1977 के अन्त तक इस परियोजना पर 11.90 लाख रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं । नवीनतम अनुमान के अनुसार मुरादाबाद–रामनगर लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन पर जो कि योजना का एक चरण है, 7.34 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह योजना के विभिन्न चरणों को हाथ में लिये जाने के लिए उनका प्राथमिकता क्रम बतायें ।

काम पूरा होने की कोई तारीख नहीं बतायी जा सकती क्योंकि यह परियोजना को दी जाने वाली प्राथमिकता तथा वर्षानुवर्ष निधि की उपलब्धत पर निर्भर करेगी ।

Double-Decker coaches for Delhi Shuttles

1031. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a request from the Northern Railway for introduction of Double Decker Coaches for Delhi shuttles to cope with the heavy passenger traffic on short distance trains;

(b) if so, whether the request has been considered; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Double-Decker Coaches are suitable for use on short distance trains. It is proposed to use the first lot on the Bombay-Pune section and later extend its use to Delhi—Agra and other sections.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

1032. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की बहुत कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार ने इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). देश में मिट्टी के तेल की नितांत कमी नहीं रही है फिर भी उत्पाद अथवा टैंक गाड़ियों की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण कुछ स्थानों पर स्थानीय अस्थायी कमियों के कुछ मामले हुए हैं। इस उत्पाद की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए मिट्टी के तेल की अतिरिक्त आयात की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। टैंक वैगनों के आने जाने के समय में सुधार करने के लिए भी उपाय किए गए हैं। राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के सिविल सप्लाई प्राधिकारियों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाए रखने के लिए तेल कम्पनियों से राज्य स्तर के समन्वयकों को नियुक्त किया गया है ताकि मिट्टी के तेल के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की कमी उत्पन्न न हो सके। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे राज्य समन्वयकों और भारत सरकार के भी नोटिस में ऐसे मामले लाए जायें जहां तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि राज्य के सभी भागों में मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध है और किसी प्रकार की अस्थाई कमियों के परिणामस्वरूप मूल्यों में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि न हो, जो कि हो सकती है, सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही की जानी है।

Price of Petroleum Products

1033. SHRI D. D .DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken not to raise prices of petroleum products even if the international prices goes up;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) the drain this may cause the exchequer in case international oil prices go up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there is no indication of an increase. Its impact, if any, would depend upon several factors such as the quantum of increase, the source and quantity of supply, the level of indigenous production etc.

Bed-roll facility to 2nd Class passengers

1034. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the bed-roll facility on hire, to the second class passengers having bona fide two or three tier sleeper reservations on long-distance travels throughout the country;

(b) if so, how and when;

(c) if not, why not; and

(d) whether such a facility obtains in any of the Zones of the Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (d). The facility of supply of Bed Rolls to Second class passengers tdavelling in second class sleeper coaches is at present available on the following long-distance trains:

(1) Nos. 131/132 Jayanti Janata Express between Hazarat Nizamuddin and Mangalore/Cochin.

(3) Nos. 121/122 Tamil Nadu Exbetween Madras Egmore and Tuticorin.

(2) Nos. 121/122 Tamil Nadu Express between Madras and New Delhi.

(4) Nos. 123/124 Andhra Pradesh Express between New Delhi and Secunderabad.

(5) Nos. 125/126 Kerala-Karnatakka Express between New Delhi and Bangalore/Trivandrum Central.

(6) Nos. 141/142 Coromandal Express between Madras and Howrah.

(7) Nos. 139/140 Ganga-Kaveri Express between Madras and Varanasi.

(8) Nos. 31/32 Jayanti Janata Express between Ahmedabad and Delhi.

(9) Nos. 23/24 Janata Express between Bombay and Delhi.

(10) Nos. 7/8 Janata Express between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

(11) Nos. 17/18 Saurashtra Janata Express between Bombay and Gandhidham.

(12) Nos. 171/172 Bombay-Jammu Tawi Superfast Express.

(13) Nos. 153/154 Jayanti Janata Express between New Delhi and Muzaffarpur.

(14) Nos. 59/60 Gitanjali Express between Bombay V.T. and Howrah.

Based on the experience gained on the utilisation of bed rolls in second class it is proposed to extend this facility to other long distance trains progressively.

Production of Oil in Bombay High

1035. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil production from the Bombay High has touched record figures recently;

(b) if so, the full facts thereof;

(c) the net savings accrued due to such production; and

(d) broad details of Government's plans at further all-round development of Bombay High for the benefit of the nation's economy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The present rate of production of crude oil from Bombay High is around 80,000 barrels per day.

(c) At the present rate of production of Bombay High, the saving in foreign exchange on account of reduction of imports of crude oil would be of the order of about Rupees one crore per day on the basis of the current international prices of crude oil

(d) The development of Bombay High has been conceptualized in five phases. The target fixed for Phase-I & II of Bombay High (that is a daily rate of production of 80,000 barrels per day) has already been achieved Phase III-A which includes the laying of the submarine trunk pipelines for the transport of oil and gas from Bombay High field and North Bassein field to Uren as well as the laying of the transfer lines from Uran to Trombay are likely to be completed by May 1978. Phase III-B which includes additional well platforms, a process platform, crude stabilisation tanks, gas fractionation plant, etc., is likely to be completed by March 1980. On Completion of Phase-III, the likely production from Bombay High is expected to be at the rate of 6 million tonnes per annum besides one million tonnes per annum from the North Bassein field. Investment decision on Phases IV and V has not yet been taken.

Cases of theft on Gitanjali Express

1036. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of thefts, minor and major, have been reported on the Gitanjali Express running between Bombay and Calcutta during the last some months;

(b) if so, broad details thereof; and

(c) steps being taken to curb and prevent such occurrences, so that passengers could travel not only speedily and comfortably but also safely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) 13 thefts of passengers' luggage occurred in the South Eastern Railway area during the last few months. The particulars of cases registered by the Government Railway Police are not immediately available.

(c) Since 9th February 1973 escorts have been provided between Rourkela and Nagpur. At important halting stations strict vigil is kept over undesirable elements trying to enter the compartments. Two criminals were apprehended on 9th February 1978 at Raigarh They were found travelling on roof top and battery box of the compartments of Gitanjali Express.

Direct Train between Ahmedabad and Amritsar

1037 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a new direct and fast or passenger train between Ahmedabad and Amritsar;

(b) if so, when and how; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Apart from traffic justification, introduction of a direct train between Amritsar and Ahmedabad is not operationally feasible for want of spare line capacity on saturated sections enroute and of terminal facilities at Ahmedabad and Amritsar.

Import of Oil

1038. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of crude oil imported and the countries from which imported; during last one year; and

(b) the nature of the concessions secured or likely to be secured for import of oil from Iran?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The required information for the year 1977 is given below:—

Name of country	Quantity imported in Million Tonnes
Iran	6·7
Iraq	2·9
UAE	0·9
USSR	1·0
Saudi Arabia . . .	2·9
Egypt	0·3
	14·7

(b) An offer to make available additional crude oil supplies annually at OPEC price on credit terms or lump-sum payment as suitable, was made in order to participate in or finance approved projects such as the Alumina Project for the Eastern Coast deposits of bauxite, Paper and Pulp Factory for Tripura and the Second Stage of Rajasthan Canal. The rupee equivalent of these instalments or the lump-sum as the case may be, would be funded in India as required, whether for investment or expenditure or could be used to finance the approved projects.

हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों तथा स्टेनोग्राफरों का उपयोग किया जाना

1039. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मंत्रालय/विभाग में हिन्दी टाइपिंग में कुल कितने टाइपिस्टों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफी में कितने स्टेनोग्राफरों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है;

(ख) इन टाइपिस्टों तथा स्टेनोग्राफरों में से कितने टाइपिस्टों तथा स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवायें पूरी तरह से हिन्दी में कार्य के लिए उपयोग में ली जाती है;

(ग) इन हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों तथा स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवायें उपयोग में न लाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नर सिंह यादव) : (क) तिरासी टंकक और चौंसठ आशुलिपिक, क्रमश: हिन्दी टंकण और हिन्दी आशुलिपि में प्रशिक्षित किए गए हैं।

(ख) हिन्दी टंकण और हिन्दी आशुलिपि कार्य के लिए इक्यावन टंककों और अट्ठाईस आशुलिपिकों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ग) मंत्रालय में कार्य का स्वरूप ऐसा है कि हिन्दी टंकण और आशुलिपि में प्रशिक्षित सभी टंककों और आशुलिपिकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करने की पर्याप्त गुंजाइश नहीं है।

(घ) ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाई गई है। ऐसे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं कि अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हिन्दी का और अधिक उपयोग करें जिससे कि हिन्दी कार्य में और अधिक टंककों और आशुलिपिकों को लगाया जाए।

राजभाषा क्रियान्विति समिति का गठन

1040. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा क्रियान्विति समिति गठित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977 में किन-किन तारीखों को इसकी बैठकें हुई और उनमें किए गए निर्णयों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उन में से कितने निर्णय पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित कर दिए गए हैं; और

(घ) शेष निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नर सिंह यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ये बैठकें तारीख 26-2-77, 4-7-77 और 25-10-77 को हुई थीं। विनिश्चियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

26-2-77 : इस दृष्टि से कि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी आशुलिपि में प्रशिक्षित आशुलिपिक हिन्दी आशुलिपि में अपनी दक्षता बनाए रख सकें, यह विनिश्चय किया गया कि विधि साहित्य प्रकाशन से एक हिन्दी आशुलिपिक लेकर उसके बदले में एक आशुलिपिक को एक मास के लिए विधि साहित्य प्रकाशन में प्रतिनियुक्त किया जाए।

4-7-77 : यह विनिश्चय किया गया कि नेमी प्रकृति के मामले जिनमें "देख लिया, धन्यवाद", "प्रारूप ठीक है" आदि जैसे टिप्पण होते हैं, हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत किए जाए।

यह भी विनिश्चय किया गया कि आशुलिपिकों को विधि साहित्य प्रकाशन में भेजने की बजाए उन्हें हिन्दी आशुलिपि और टंकण में पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए।

25-10-77 : यह विनिश्चय किया गया कि हिन्दी टंकण/हिन्दी आशुलिपि में, क्रमिक रूप से और अधिक व्यक्तियों को भेजा जाना चाहिए।

जब हिन्दी आशुलिपि में "पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम" चालू हो, तब मंत्रालय को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए।

यह भी विनिश्चय किया गया था कि आयकर अपील अधिकरण के सदस्यों और उसके कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिन प्रतिदिन के कार्य में हिन्दी के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आय-कर अपील अधिकरण की (जो इस मंत्रालय का एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित बैंचों को हिन्दी की मासिक विधि पत्रिकाओं की, अर्थात् उच्चतम न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका और उच्च न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका की प्रतियां पर्याप्त संख्या में भेजी जाएं।

(ग) उक्त बैठकों में किए गए सभी विनिश्चयों का यथासंभव क्रियान्वयन किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Promotion of Khalasis in Samastipur Division

1041. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Basic Fitters were abolished by N.E. Railway Administration of Samastipur Division and Khalasis were promoted as skilled fitters in train lighting is allowed by Railway Board's orders;

(b) whether the posts of basic (BTM) Battery Man Train lighting are created again now and the Khalasis are found to attend trade test of basic fitters; and

(c) what are the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Fertilizers Projects under Fifth Plan

1042. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1221 on 21st June, 1977 regarding setting up new fertilizer plants and curtailment of imports of fertilizers and state:

(a) what progress has been made for setting up the four new fertilizers projects provided under the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether Government have reached a final decision as regards feed stock, design etc. of the above and also in respect of future projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to take up for implementation two large sized fertilizer plants in Maharashtra based on associated gas from Bombay High structure and one plant in Assam based on associated gas from the OIL and ONGC oil fields in Assam. There is also a proposal for setting up a large sized gas based fertilizer plant in Gujarat. The two plants in Maharashtra and the one in Gujarat are envisaged to have a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia and 1800 tonnes per day of urea each. The plant in Assam would have a capacity of 600 tonnes per day of ammonia and 1000 tonnes per day of urea. While techno-economic feasibility reports for the two Maharashtra plants and the Assam plant have been received and their appraisal is in hand, the feasibility report for Gujarat plant has not become available. Final investment decision on these projects have not yet been taken.

Requirement of Crude Oil during 1978-79

1043. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated crude oil requirements in 1978-79 and the sources from which it will be met;

(b) the broad details of existing arrangements for import; and

(c) how does the cost of production of one tonne of indigenous oil compare with average cost of imported oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The crude oil requirements of the country for 1978-79 are estimated to be about 27.00 million tonnes. These requirements are expected to be

met by the import of crude of about 15.00 million tonnes, and from indigenous production to the extent of about 12.00 million tonnes. Imports of crude oil are generally arranged on a calendar year basis. The crude import requirements during 1978 are expected to be covered as follows:—

Source	Quantity in million tonnes
Iraq	3·0
Iran	2·0
Saudi Arabia . . .	1·1
United Arab Empirates .	1·0
U.S.S.R. . . .	1·5
Iran (Rustom crude) .	0·5
Darius crude from Iran for Madras Refineries Ltd.	2·8
Arabian crude through Exxon for Hindustan Petroleum Refinery .	1·4
	13·3

The balance requirements will be firmed up during the course of the year.

(c) The present average cost of imported crude on CIF basis comes to about Rs. 900 per tonne. The cost of production of indigenous crude oil is being worked out and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

MRTP Act vis-a-vis growth of industries

1044. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined whether the M.R.T.P. Act has been detrimental to the growth of industries;

(b) whether associations of Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, lawyers and Solicitors etc. have represented to Government for modifications in the Act; and

(c) if so, whether they have been examined and what steps Government are taking to make the Act purposeful by removing unnecessary hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Expert Committee, which is presently reviewing the working of the Companies Act and the MRTP Act has received suggestions/memoranda from various bodies including the Institutes of Chartered Accountants of India, Costs and Works Accountants of India and Company Secretaries of India and also from individuals in response to the general notice and the questionnaire issued by the Expert Committee in September, 197.

(c) These suggestions/representations are presently under examination by the Expert Committee and further action will be considered only after the Committee submits its report to the Government by 30th June, 1978.

Railway accidents during 1975-76 and 1976-77

1045. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA:
SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:
SHRI B. P. MANDAL:
SHRI D. G. GAWAI:
SHRI MAHILAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway accidents and derailments of trains, with names of trains involved during 1975-76, 1976-77 and in 1978 to date, separately and the main factors responsible thereof;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured and the loss to Government and private property as a result thereof;

(c) the total amount of compensation paid to the victims of these accidents;

(d) the number of cases in which compensation has been paid, the number of remaining cases and the time by which these would be settled; and

(e) the security steps taken by Government to check growing rate of railway accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The number of train derailments and the total number of train accidents which took place on the Indian Government Railways during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (upto January, 1978), and the types of trains involved in these accidents are given below:—

Year	No. of train derailments			Total number of train accidents		
	Involving passenger trains	Involving Goods trains	Total	Involving passenger trains	Involving Goods trains	Total
1975-76	202	566	768	321	643	964
1976-77	166	467	633	264	516	780
1977-78 (upto January, 1978)	191	418	609	281	462	743

Since a large number of accidents involved goods trains most of which bear only numbers and not the names, information has been furnished in respect of the types of trains involved in train accidents.

The causes of these accidents are as under:—

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (upto January, 1978)
1. Failure of Railway staff .	588	447	394
2. Failure of persons other than Railway staff	119	100	80
3. Failure of equipment . .	114	136	115
4. Sabotage	3	2	8
5. Accident . . .	86	64	77
6. Act of God	—	—	1
7. Cause could not be established .	24	31	14
8. Cause not finalised . . .	—	—	54
TOTAL . . .	964	780	743

(b) The number of persons killed and injured and the cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents is given below:—

Year	No. of persons		Cost of damage to Railway property
	Killed	Injured	
			(in Rs.)
1975-76	213	846	2,98,74,675
1976-77	167	664	2,74,73,862
1977-78 (upto January, 1978)	251	653	3,30,17,240

The cost of damage to private property is not maintained by the Railways.

(c) and (d). The compensation paid under Indian Railways Act, 1890 to the victims of train accidents during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (upto December, 1977 is as under:—

	Amount in R
1975-76	49·51 lakhs
1976-77	30·56 lakhs
1977-78(upto Decembe 1977).	11·83 lakhs

Altogether 437 claims for compensation under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 in respect of persons killed and injured in train accidents during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (upto 31st January, 1978) are pending settlement in the courts of *ad-hoc* Claims Commissioners/*ex-officio* Claims Commissioners.

The applications for compensation under the Indian Railways Act, 1890 can normally be preferred by the claimants within a period of three months of the occurrence of the accident to the *ad-hoc* Claims Commissioner/*Ex-officio* Claims Commissioner. The Claims Commissioners may, on good cause shown, allow any claim application to be made by the claimant at any time within one year of the occurrence of the accident also. Full-fledged Court proceedings take place before a verdict is awarded by the Court and both the parties viz., the claimants, and the Railway Administration are given the opportunity to establish the claim in order to avoid any irregular payment of compensation to a wrong party. These claims are satisfied on the basis of the verdict of the Court without any delay on the part of the Railway Administration.

Information relating to payment of compensation due to the railway employees killed or injured on duty under the Workmen's compensation Act is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(e) Since failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents. Safety Organisations on the railways have been engaged in relentless campaign to create greater safety consciousness among the staff connected with the running of trains and to ensure that staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods. 10,000 additional posts of operational categories connected with running of trains and 2,700 additional posts of running staff have been sanctioned to implement Miabhoy Tribunal Award and the 10 hours duty rule for running staff.

In order to reduce dependence on the human element, various sophisti-

cated aids like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheels, axles and rails, track circuiting, automatic warning system etc., are being introduced progressively.

It has been decided recently to track circuit run through lines at 50 stations by 31st March 1978 and at the remaining 430 stations on the trunk routes by 1981. In addition, track circuiting from fouling mark to Advanced Starter at 25 vulnerable stations will be completed by 31st March 1978 and at another 75 such stations within the next one and a half years.

Besides keeping a close cooperation and coordination with the State Police by holding periodical meetings at various levels and assisting them in detection, apprehension and prosecution of miscreants, Railways have also employed 14,000 engineering gangmen and 11,000 R.P.F personnel to patrol the track, particularly in vulnerable areas as a preventive measures against sabotage.

Policy change in laying of Railway lines

1046. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had said to newsmen in Hoshiarpur on 30th January, 1978 that the policy regarding the laying of railway lines in areas which did not have rail connections would be changed; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A new policy for construction of railway line in backward areas of the country is under consideration of the Government. The policy will be announced in the Parliament as soon as it is finalised.

निवारी स्टेशन में सुविधायें

1047. **श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झांसी मानिकपुर लाइन पर स्थित निवारी स्टेशन को इस सम्बन्ध में स्वीकृति दिये जाने के बावजूद इस बहाने से कि बिजली के कनेक्शन दूर से लेना पड़ेगा, अभी तक विद्युतीकृत नहीं किया गया है, जबकि कनेक्शन केवल लगभग 50 गज की दूरी से लिया जा सकता है और इस स्टेशन में कब तक विद्युतीकरण कर दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या निवारी स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म का स्तर बहुत नीचा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को गाड़ियों में चढ़ने-उतरने में कठिनाई होती है और क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये प्राप्त किये गये प्रत्यनों एवं अन्य सामान के अन्यत्र भेज दिया गया है तथा क्या इसका स्तर शीघ्र ही ऊंचा किया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन पर निवारी और बरवासागर स्टेशनों पर शेड लगाये जायेंगे क्योंकि इस लाइन पर इन दो बड़े स्टेशनों पर ही शेड नहीं लगाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) निवारी स्टेशन पर बिजली नहीं लगायी गयी है । बिजली का सम्पर्क 50 गज की दूरी से प्राप्त करना होगा । रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति द्वारा इस निर्माण कार्य के अनुमोदित हो जाने और इस निर्माण-कार्य के स्वीकृत हो जाने और आवश्यक धन उपलब्ध हो जाने पर इस स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने का काम किया जायेगा ।

(ख) निवारी स्टेशन पर मध्यम सतह के प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था है जिसे पर्याप्त समझा जाता है । उक्त इमारती सामान प्लेटफार्म के विस्तार के लिए प्राप्त हुआ था,

न कि उसे ऊंचा करने के लिए और उसे प्लेटफार्म के विस्तार के लिए प्रयोग में लाया गया है ।

(ग) निवारी और बरवासागर स्टेशनों पर 42 छायादार स्थानों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर इस समय पर्याप्त प्रतीक्षा स्थान उपलब्ध है ।

Poll Reforms

1048. SHRI PRSANNBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of repealing some of the amendments made in the Election Law in 1975; if so, what are the changes likely to be made;

(b) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(c) whether some of the amendments are likely to be introduced in the present Session;

(d) whether the misuse of official machinery during the March elections for which information was being collected has been received; if so, the details of the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). A Bill for this purpose entitled the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1977, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 1977.

(d) and (e). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Agreement with USSR for supply of Crude Oil

1049. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and U.S.S.R. have signed an agreement for supply of 1.5 million tonnes of Soviet crude oil to India during the current year;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) when the same is likely to be imported and on what conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A contract was signed between the Indian Oil Corporation and SOJUZNEFTEEXPORT' of Soviet Union on the 3rd February, 1978 for supply of 1.5 million tonnes of crude oil during the period March—December, 1978. It would not be in the commercial interest of Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practices to disclose further details.

Rules for transfer of unpaid dividends of companies to General Revenue

1050. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated rules for transfer of companies unpaid dividends to general revenue with a view to safeguarding the shareholders interests;

(b) the main features of the new rules;

(c) the main reasons for changing these rules; and

(d) to what extent has it helped the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy the Companies Unpaid Dividend (Transfer to the General Revenue Account of the Central Government) Rules, 1978 together with the Press Note issued on 21st January, 1978, which highlights the mainfeatures of the Rules, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1649/78].

(c) and (d). It had been observed that very large amounts declared as dividends to shareholders by companies remained unclaimed and undistributed for several years. In order to avoid the possibility of misuse of this money by company managements, Parliament provided through sub-section (5) of Section 205A, inserted in the Companies Act, 1956 in 1974, that such amounts lying unpaid for a period of three years should be transferred by the company to the General Revenue Account of the Central Government. Under sub-section (6) of this Section, Central Government is required to prescribe the procedure for such transfer and the payment of claims by shareholders. The Companies Unpaid Dividend (Transfer to the General Revenue Account of the Central Government) Rules, 1978 have been prescribed in fulfilment of this statutory obligation.

औषध उद्योग अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यों के लिए योजना

1052. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :** क्या **पैट्रोलियम, तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में औषध का आयात पूरी तरह बन्द करने के उद्देश्य से औषध उद्योग सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान तथा विकास कार्य को प्रोत्साहित करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) भारतीय औषध उद्योग के विकास के लिये बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के विस्तार पर क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) औषध उद्योग में अनुसंधान कार्य का विकास एवं विस्तार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:—

(i) एम०आर०टी०पी० अधिनियम और फेरा के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को छोड़ कर अन्य औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की, जो विज्ञान तथा तकनीकी विभाग द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रयोगशालाओं और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा स्थापित प्रयोगशालाओं में से किसी प्रयोगशाला द्वारा विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर किसी मद का निर्माण करते हैं; आई०डी०आर० अधिनियम की लाइसेंसिंग उपबन्धों से छूट है । विज्ञान, तथा तकनीकी विभाग द्वारा स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के संबंध में, जिनकी प्राथमिकता एवं आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखा जाता है औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की ओर से राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा समर्पित अनुसंधान के लिए भी यह सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी ।

(ii) 1977-78 के लिए आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति के अनुसार सभी मान्यता प्राप्त अनुसंधान और विकास एकक अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 5 लाख रुपये तक लाइसेंस की मंजूरी बिना अपने कच्चे माल, उपस्करों, उपकरणों, उपस्कर तथा सरणीबद्ध मदों आदि की आवश्यकताओं के लिए आयात के पात्र होंगे ।

औषध उद्योग में कई औषध निर्माता एककों ने अपने आर०एण्ड डी० एकक पंजीकृत किए हैं ।

(ख) उन औषधों, जो केवल विदेशी क्षेत्र (उच्च तकनीकी पर आधारित भारतीय और सरकारी क्षेत्र सहित) के लिए लाइसेंस के लिए मुक्त रहेंगी, की सूची तैयार करते हुए औषधों के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंसिंग के बारे में प्रवरण नीति देश में कार्य कर रही विदेशी औषध फर्मों के बारे में अपनाई जाती है । इसके अलावा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि विदेशी कम्पनियां राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रही हैं; विदेशी कम्पनियों पर विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम 1973 कैपिटल इशूज (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1949, उद्योग (डी० एण्ड आर०) अधिनियम 1951, मोनाप्लीज एण्ड रिस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रेक्टिसिस अधिनियम 1969, कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 जैसे विभिन्न अधिनियमों के विनियमित उपबन्ध और अन्य कानून लागू होते हैं ।

रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

1053. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों का कितना उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रासायनिक उर्वरकों की कमी की पूर्ति के लिये उनका विदेशों से आयात किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी मात्रा में रासायनिक उर्वरकों का आयात किया गया और उसके लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी राशि को वार्षिक अदायगी करनी पड़ी थी;

(घ) देश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ.) देश इनमें कब तक आत्मनिर्भर होगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में निर्मित रसायन उर्वरकों की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है:—

	उत्पाद ('000 मी० टन)	
वर्ष	नाइट्रोजिन्स	फास्फेटिक
1974–75	1185	327
1975–76	1535	320
1976–77	1900	480

(ख) और (ग) : जी, हां । गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पोष्टिक पदार्थों के रूप में आयातित और विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में मूल्य तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों की मात्रा इस प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	कुल आयातित मात्रा (मैट्रिक टनों में	पोष्टिक मी० टनों में		
		नाइट्रोजन		
1974–75	34,50,563	8,83,773		
1975–76	32,52,199	9,50,394		
1976–77	21,40,662	7,49,983		
		P_2O_5	K_2O	मल्य (करोड़ों में रु०)
		2,80,997	4,37,218	599.14
		3,36,805	2,67,143	699.45
		22,769	2,77,803	220.37

(घ) और (ङ०) उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर एक कार्यक्रम

कार्यान्वियनाधीन है। 1983–84 में इस कार्यक्रम के पूरे होने पर भी खपत और उत्पादन के बीच में लगभग 12 लाख मी० टन नाइट्रोजन और 6 लाख मी० टन पी$_2$ ओ$_5$ के अन्तर की संभावना है । इस अन्तर को कम करने और आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ने के लिए अतिरिक्त उर्वरक क्षमता स्थापित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Land Acquisition Cases pending in Delhi High Court

1054. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH:
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of Regular First Appeals arising out of land acquisition cases pending in Delhi High Court in respect of lands situated to the Union Territory of Delhi as on 31st December, 1977;

(b) the number of such appeals pending over one year, two years, three years, four years, five years, six years, seven years, eight years, nine years, ten years, eleven years and twelve years separately; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the Regular First Appeals are decided expeditiously and within a specified period?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The information as furnished by Delhi High Court is given in the statement attached.

Statement

(a) 4057.

(b) The year-wise pendency is as follows:—

Between one year and Two years	355
Between two years and three years	267
Between three years and four years	334
Between four years and five years	254
Between five years and six years	395
Between six years and seven years	426
Between seven years and eight years	607
Between eight years and nine years	380
Between nine years and ten years	350
Between ten years and eleven years	150
Between eleven years and twelve years	106
Over twelve years	27

(c) Every possible effort is being made by the High Court to reduce the pendency specially of the old pending cases. The cases are being listed chronologically, subject to special orders of Court.

मुरादाबाद एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को बरेली तक बढ़ाने की मांग

1055. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादाबाद डिवीजन के बहुत से संसद सदस्यों ने 147 अप/148 डाउन मुरादाबाद एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को बरेली तक बढ़ाने के लिये विभाग को अनेक ज्ञापन पेश किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मार्ग में अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता तथा बरेली में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं का अभाव होने और बरेली स्टेशन पर असुविधाजनक समय के कारण 147/148 दिल्ली-मुरादाबाद एक्सप्रेस का आना जाना बढ़ाकर बरेली तक करना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

सिक्किम के एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

1056. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिक्किम का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भारत सरकार से मिला था और उसने एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था और यदि हां, तो उस ज्ञापन में क्या मांगें थीं और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) क्या सिक्किम के लोगों को चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार नहीं है और केवल वोट देने का ही अधिकार है और क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें निकट भविष्य में विधान सभा और लोक सभा के लिए चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार देने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख). नागरिक संघर्ष समिति, गंगटोक (सिक्किम) से तारीख 2-12-77 का एक ज्ञापन मिला था जिसमें अनुरोध किया गया है कि सिक्किम के सभी लोगों को, इस बात पर विचार किए बिना कि वे किस नृजातीय उद्भव के हैं, राज्य विधान सभा के निर्वाचन लड़ने के लिए पात्र बनाया जाए ।

वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्य विधान सभा के 32 स्थानों में से 16 स्थान नेपाली उद्भव के सिक्किम वासियों (जिनके अन्तर्गत लेप्चा और अनुसूचित जाति भी हैं) के लिए और शेष 16 स्थान भोटियालेपचा उद्भव के सिक्किम वासियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं । ऐसे व्यक्ति जो उक्त नृजाति वर्गों में नहीं आते हैं, राज्य विधान सभा निर्वाचन लड़ने के लिए पात्र नहीं हैं । इसमें उल्लिखित ज्ञापन में की गई मांगों पर विचार किया

Uneconomic Railway Line in Madhya Pradesh

1057. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 300 on 15th November, 1977 regarding improvement of Railway lines in Madhya Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the uneconomic railway line in Madhya Pradesh has since been dismantled after closing it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the metre gauge lines in Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be converted into broad gauge lines, and if so, the number of metre gauge lines at present which are proposed to be converted into broad gauge lines by Government in the next plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Gwalior-Shivpuri narrow gauge line (120 Kms.) had to be closed down and dismantled as the line had been consistently running in loss.

(b) and (c). Surveys have been carried out or are in progress in respect

of the following narrow gauge lines in Madhya Pradesh:—

(1) Conversion of Raipur-Dhamtari narrow gauge section into broad gauge.

Survey completed and reports are under examination.

(2) Conversion of Jabalpur-Gondia narrow gauge section into broad gauge.

Survey is in progress.

No decision has been taken about the gauge conversion of these lines so far.

पश्चिम रेलवे में खानपान स्टालों का आवंटन

1058. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे प्लेटफार्मों पर ऐसे कितने खानपान और अन्य स्टाल हैं, जो इस समय हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के नाम हैं और कितने स्टाल गैर-हरिजनों और गैर-आदिवासियों के नाम हैं;

(ख) क्या हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को खानपान और अन्य स्टालों का आवंटन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई नीति बनाई है और यदि हां, तो इस नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या इस नीति का पालन किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) पश्चिम रेलवे में खानपान/वेंडिंग के कुल 1582 ठेकों में से, 56 ठेके अनुसूचित जाति के और 12 ठेके अनुसूचित जन जाति के व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किये गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). खानपान-वेंडिंग सम्बन्धी आधे यूनिट तक के छोटे ठेकों के आवंटन के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के व्यक्तियों को तरजीह दी जाती है और यदि उन्हें संतोषप्रद ढंग से काम करने योग्य पाया जाता है तो उन्हें सीधा ठेका आवंटित कर दिया जाता है । यदि खान पान/वेंडिंग ठेके आधे यूनिट से अधिक बड़े हैं, तो अन्य बातों के समान होने पर ऐसे ठेके देने में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों को तरजीह दी जाती है । इस नीति का सभी रेलों द्वारा पालन किया जा रहा है ।

मजदूर कल्याण कानूनों का लागू किया जाना

1059. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से ठेकेदार सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर जल-पान तथा अन्य स्टेशनों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में मजदूर कल्याण कानूनों के उपबन्ध का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 10 से अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले कई ठेकेदार मजदूर कल्याण कानूनों के अन्तर्गत उनको देय लाभों को देने से इन्कार कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रबन्ध करेगी कि उन्हें भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का लाभ दिया जाए ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख) रेलों द्वारा नियुक्त ठेकेदारों के लिए उन विभिन्न श्रमिक कानूनों के उपबन्धों का अनुपालन अपेक्षित है जो

उनकी संस्थापनाओं पर लागू होते हैं । कानून के अनुपालन न करने की कोई शिकायत अभी तक इस मंत्रालय को नहीं मिली है ।

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Delhi

1060. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether kerosene oil was not available in the market in Delhi recently and was being sold by the hawkers in black on the increased rate of Rs. 1.50 per litre;

(b) the reasons for the shortage and price rise; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure its availability and maintain the existing price level?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). No report concerning any scarcity of kerosene or charging of higher price for the product was received in Delhi by the oil companies or the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. A State Coordinator from the oil industry has been appointed to keep in touch with the civil supplies authorities of the Union Territory of Delhi. The Delhi Administration has been advised to bring to the notice of the Coordinator, as also the Govt. of India, cases where corrective action is to be taken by the oil companies in order to ensure that kerosene is available in all parts of the Union Territory and that no increases in prices take place as a result of any temporary shortages which may develop.

Total Electorate in the Country

1061. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest State-wise break up of the total electorate all over the country;

(b) whether any final decision has been taken on the long pending demand for lowering the voting age from the present 21 to 18, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated State-wise break up of the total electorate if the voting age is lowered to 18 years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) A Statement showing the number of electors statewise according to the rolls in force at present, is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The question of reducing the minimum age of voting from 21 years to 18 years is under consideration along with other proposals for electoral reforms. As the matter requires careful examination, it is not possible to say when a decision in the matter will be taken.

(c) The relevant information is not readily available and will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of State/Union Territory	Number of Electors
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh .	28,356,992
2. Assam . . .	7,962,645
3. Bihar . . .	34,991,933
4. Gujarat . . .	14,109,700
5. Haryana . . .	5,938,821
6. Himachal Pradesh	[1,997,405

1	2	3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,661,057
8.	Karnataka . . .	17,896,138
9.	Kerala . .	11,460,901
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	22,963,448
11.	Maharashstra .	31,581,901
12.	Manipur . .	788,223
13.	Meghalaya . . .	585,081
14.	Nagaland . . .	473.257
15.	Orissa . . .	12,665,482
16.	Punjab . . .	8,686,788
17.	Rajasthan . .	15,443,137
18.	Sikkim . . .	13,227
19.	Tamil Nadu . .	28,173,342
20.	Tripura . . .	866,056
21.	Uttar Pradesh .	52,076,328
22.	West Bengal . .	26,030,704
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	85,308
24.	Arunachal Pradesh .	239,945
25.	Chandigarh . . .	160,963
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37,532
27.	Delhi . . .	2,740,377
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu .	485,811
29.	Lakshadweep .	19,471
30.	Mizoram . . .	204,480
31.	Pondicherry . .	307,208
	TOTAL . . .	330,120,669

Discovery of Gas Field by O.N.G.C. off the Gujarat Coast

1062. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has discovered gas field in the South Tapti structure which lies off the Gujarat coast; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Gas indications have been observed at depths between 1750 and 2070 metres in the well drilled on South Tapti structure off Gujarat coast. The well is under testing at present. Whether the structure is of any commercial significance or not would be known only after a few assessment wells are drilled.

Increase in Prices of Drugs

1063. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have permitted a cent per cent increase in the price of certain drugs during April, 1977 to December, 1977;

(b) if so, the names of the drugs on which such increase has been permitted and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are aware that with the reappearance of certain diseases in the country this decision has adversely affected the poor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 which provides for a mechanism for revision in prices. Between April, 1977 and December, 1977 100 per cent or more increase has been allowed in respect of only the following 7 bulk drugs manufactured

respectively by the State Government factories of Tamilnadu and West Bengal, and the Government of India factories of Ghazipur/neemuch:—

S. No.	Name of the Drug	Earlier price (Rs./kg.)	Price after revision (Rs./kg.)	Date of revision	Per cent increase
1	Quinine Hydrochloride	479·00	1088·00	28-9-1977	127
2	Narcotine	244·02	509·00	29-12-1977	109

2. Quinine is produced by the Departmental Factories of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal Governments. Both the Government have been representing against the price of Rs. 479/kg. fixed in May 1975 for indigenous sale on the ground that the price fixed barely covered their cost of production, especially in view of the increase of 30-40 per cent due to rising cost of Cinchona bark and wage escalations. On the other hand, quinine was fetching a substantially higher price on exports. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare were finding it difficult to get Quinine in quantities adequate for their National Malaria Eradication Programme. After consulting BICP, it was, therefore, decided to fix the price of Quinine salts for indigenous sales based on 75 per cent of the lowest of the export prices during the past 3 years. The price of Rs. 1088.00 per kg. fixed on 29th September, 1977 represents the price worked out on the above basis.

3.So far as Narcotine, an opium alkaloid, is concerned, the Ministry of Finance represented that the cost of production of the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works at Ghazipur and Neemuch, on the basis of a cost-cum-technical examination, was found to be higher as compared to the earlier approved price of Rs. 244.02 per kg. The increase was therefore allowed.

4. There is no drug formulation where the increase in price has been 100 per cent or more between April 1977 to December 1977.

(c) Quinine is used in resistant type of cases of malaria and is largely used in the Government's National Malaria Eradication Programme. On the other hand, Chloroquin is the drug of choice for presumptive treatment of malaria. In order to ensure that Chloroquin becomes available to the consumers at large at a low price, Government fixed the price of this drug at Rs. 428.00 per kg. with effect from 1-8-1977 although the price on the basis of imports made by State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited came to Rs. 475.00 per kg. based on the CCI&E's formula.

2. Narcotine is used in anti-tussive preparations, such as cough mixtures. Increase in prices of formulations consequent on increase in prices of drug Narcotine would not be significant.

Earning of Railways from Passenger and Cargo Traffic

1064. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the earnings of the Railways from the passenger and cargo traffic respectively each month from April, 1977 to December, 1977 along with the corresponding figures in 1975 and 1976; and

(b) what steps have been taken to effect economy and curb wasteful expenditure and pilferage and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1650/78].

(b) Statements 'A' and 'B' are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1650/78].

Amonia Plants based on Gas

1065. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government have decided to institute two big ammonia plants based on the gas emanating from Bassein Structure and Bombay High Project;

(b) is it a fact that Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative and the Fertilizer Corporation of India are working out the details of these projects;

(c) have Government decided sites or location of these plants; and

(d) what would be the total cost of these projects and when these would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up two large sized ammonia-urea plants based on associated gas from Bombay High, South of Bombay and one project based on natural gas from the South Bassein structure in Gujarat. While the projects to be set up South of Bombay would be implemented by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the project in Gujarat would be set up by the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative. The exact locations for these projects are yet to be determined.

(d) The two projects south of Bombay are expected to be taken up for implementation in 1978-79 and completed in 1981-82 at an estimated cost of Rs. 491 crores. The time schedule and cost estimates for the project in Gujarat are yet to be worked out.

Vacancies in High Courts of M.P., Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

1066. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies of High Court Judges are unfilled in the High Courts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) what action do Government propose for clearance of pending cases in these High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) At present the following vacancies exist in the High Courts of—

	Permanent	Additional	Total
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2
Bombay	3	1	4
Madras			9

(b) (i) Fourteen fresh appointments to these Courts have been made in recent months. Only two of the existing vacancies—one in Madhya Pradesh and one in Madras —are old vacancies. Against one of these two vacancies an appointment has recently been approved. All other vacancies are of recent occurrence. Efforts are being made to fill them expeditiously.

(ii) The judge strength of the Madhya Pradesh High Court has been increased by six extra posts of Additional Judges with effect from the dates they are filled up. These posts are in addition to the vacancies shown at (a) above.

(iii) The general question of arrears in the High Courts has been referred to the Chief Justice of India. He is working out certain measures/ proposals in consultation with the High Courts.

(iv) The Law Commission have been requested to suggest suitable measures to tackle the problem.

Exploration and Drilling by various Public Sector Organisations

1067. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the relative responsibilities of the various public sector organisations for exploration and drilling for oil and the areas demarcated for each;

(b) the prospective plans and programmes for exploration and drilling for oil in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the amount spent so far for surveys exploration and drilling in Tamil Nadu and the envisaged outlay during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is only one public sector organisation, namely, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, engaged in exploration for oil and gas. Its sphere of operations extends over the entire country except for certain areas specifically assigned to other companies.

(b) Geological and Geophysical surveys are expected to continue in selected areas in addition to drilling of well/wells in off-shore area.

(c) The amount spent on Drilling in Tamil Nadu to the end of financial year 1976-77 is Rs. 8.82 crores. The expenditure on surveys on Geological and Geophysical field parties with Hqrs. at Madras to end of 1976-77 is Rs. 5.75 crores. In addition an amount of Rs. 3.20 crores has been incurred in respect of participation contract for drilling off-shore Tamil Nadu till January, 1978. The Drilling Off-shore Tamil Nadu is being done by M/s. Asamera India Limited a Canadian Company on contract basis in which Commission has 35 per cent interest.

No drilling is envisaged in Tamil Nadu during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Late coming of Trains in Delhi

1068. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trains which came late in Delhi in the last six months; and

(b) the reasons for their coming late and what specific steps have been taken by Government to see that the trains come in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Out of a total of 26,313 trains handled at Delhi and New Delhi stations, a total of 6402 trains (i.e. 24.3 per cent) terminated and passed through late during the last six months ending January, 1978.

(b) Punctual running of trains has been affected generally on account of factors, such as, alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose-pipes by miscreants, heavy storm, rains, foggy weather, public agitations, accidents and time loss due to loco and signal defects etc.

The Zonal Railways watch and scrutinise the puctuality performance of passenger carrying trains at all levels on day-to-day basis. A large number of long distance important trains are also being watched at the Railway Board's level on daily basis. The cases of avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and followed up by remedial/punitive action. Close liaison at appropriate levels is also being maintained with the State Governments in order to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling and other unsocial and miscreant activities. Every feasible effort is being made to ensure punctual running of trains.

Executives drawing maximum salaries in Private and Public Sectors

1069. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the 10 Executives, whose salaries and other emoluments are the maximum in the private sector;

(b) the names of the first 10 Executives, whose salaries and emoluments are the maximum in the public sector; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the disparity of salaries in the private sector as well as in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) While this department does not have readily any precise information regarding the names of executives whose emoluments are maximum in the private sector, an illustrative list of 10 executives who are drawing remuneration of more than Rs. 7500/- per month is enclosed as Statement I.

(b) The names of 15 Executives of public sector undertakings who are drawing salary in the highest grade permissible in the public sector namely: Rs. 3500—125—4000/- is enclosed as Statement II.

(c) The question of revision of guidelines which have been formulated by the Central Government for fixing the remuneration under the regulatory provisions of Companies Act, 1956 with a view to reduce the disparities is under the active consideration of the Central Government.

Statement I

	Name of the Company	Name of the Managing/ Whole-time Director
1.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited . . .	Shri R. Bink
2.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited . . .	Shri E. Baltin
3.	M/s. Dunlop India Limited	Shri A. W. G. Mac Intyre
4.	M/s. International General Electric Company (India) Limited	Shri G. E. Litchert

	Name of the Company	Name of the Managing/ whole-time Director
5.	M/s. Kanthal India Limitd	Shri J. Olsson
6.	M/s. Kerala Chemicals & Proteins Limited	Shri M. Izumi
7.	M/s Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd.	Shri K. Jullian Scott
8.	M/s. Sandvik Asia Limited	Shri Brian S. Boneham
9.	M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Limited	Shri H. Rai
10.	M/s. Indian Duplicator Company Limited	Shri D. N. Sarkar

Statement

List of Companies whose Chief Executives are in Scheduled 'A' Scale (Rs. 3500—4000).

1. Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lal, Chairman Indian Airlines & Air India.

2. Shri S.V.S. Raghvan, Chairman Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

3. Lt. General K.S. Grewal, Chairman, Coal India Ltd.

4. Air Marshal S.J. Dastur, Chairman and Managing Director Hindustan Aeronautiess Ltd.

5. Shri A.C. Chatterjee, Chairman and Managing Director, Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.

6. Dr. S.M. Patil, Chairman, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

7. Dr. S. Varadarajan, Chairman-*cum*-Managing Director Indian Petro-Chenicals Corporatjon.

8. Shri I. K. Gupta, Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Telepohones Industries Ltd.

9. Shri K.C. Khanna, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.

10. Shri N.B. Prasad, Chairman, Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

11. Rear Admiral Krishan Dev, Vice Chairman, Shipping Corporation of India.

12. Dr. S.C. Bhattacharjee, Chairman and Managing Director, State Trading Corporation of India.

13. Shri R. P. Billimoria, Chairman Steel Authority of India.

14. Shri K.V. Raghavan, Chairman, Engineers India Ltd. (Personal scale).

15. Shri C.R. Das Gupta, Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation.

Steps to Guard Railway Track

1070. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the views of the Railway Board Chairman, that despite their best efforts the Railways were not able to effectively guard the entire length of track in the country; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps contemplated to guard the entire track to prevent sabotage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The network of Indian Railways extends over 61,000 route KMs. Though it is difficult for the Railways to protect every inch of track in order to assist the Civil/Police authorities in protecting the Railway track, about 11,000 Railway Protection Force men and 14,000 gangmen have been deployed for patrolling the track in vulnerable areas in coordination with local administrations. The areas not covered by routine/patrolling are protected by patrolling done at irregular intervals to ensure element of surprise. Besides patrolling of the track in vulnerable sections by Railway Protection Force and gangmen, Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P., Punjab and Haryana have mobilised State Police personnel, Home Guards/ Village chowkidars for patrolling the track in sensitive areas. State Governments of Punjab and Haryana

have invoked the provisions of Village and Small Town Patrol Act, 1918 thereby asking villagers to keep a watch on the track. The State Governments have also geared up the intelligence machinery. Close liaison is maintained with all investigating and intelligence agencies as well as the Special Cell in the Intelligence Bureau (Ministry of Home Affairs). At all levels frequently available information is exchanged so that coordinated efforts are made to prevent and detect sabotage cases. Due to timely action taken by Railway Protection Force and gangmen patrolling the track since November, 1977, 17 cases of tampering with the track were promptly noticed which led to prevention of serious accidents.

Oath to abstain from drinking by Judges

1071. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was under the consideration of the Government that future appointments to posts of judges for the High Courts and the Supreme Court should be asked to take an oath to abstain from drinking as a pre-condition for their appointment;

(b) whether a final decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken and whether there is a proposal to implement this rule to future promotions also besides new appointments?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) There is a proposal under the consideration of Government that in the case of fresh appointments to the Higher Judiciary a declaration or undertaking should be obtained from the person proposed to be appointed that he does not take intoxicating drinks or will not take them during his tenure as a Judge (as the case may be).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proposal is still under consultation with the Chief Justice of India. A final decision will be taken after receipt of his views. The proposal does not extend to confirmation (as permanent Judge) or promotion.

गुजरात में पोरबंदर और अन्य स्टेशनों के निकट उपरि और निचले पुल

1072. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र में पोरबन्दर के निकट जामजोधपुर, धोराजी, राणावाव, जूनागढ़, शापुर-कोयलो, वंथलो, बांटवा तथा अन्य शहरों में रेलवे फाटक पर कोई उपरि पुल तथा नीचे का पुल नहीं है जिसके कारण इन फाटकों से होने वाले यातायात में बहुत सी कठिनाइयों का अनुभव हो रहा है;

(ख) उक्त शहरों के लोगों की सुविधा के लिये ऊपर तथा नीचे के पुल कब तक बनाये जायेंगे; और

(ग) क्या इसके लिए कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कार्यक्रम कब बनाया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) इन शहरों में समपारों के बदले किसी ऊपरी सड़क पुल या निचले सड़क पुल का भी अभी तक निर्माण नहीं किया गया है किन्तु राजकोट के समीप एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल निर्माणाधीन है और जूनागढ़ में दूसरे ऊपरी सड़क पुल को 1978–79 में शुरु किये जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित सभी शहरों में वर्तमान समपारों के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुलों या निचले सड़क के पुलों के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर रेलों द्वारा तभी विचार किया जायेगा जब राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकारी उन्हें प्रत्यायोजित करे और साथ ही उनकी प्रारम्भिक एवं अनुरक्षण की लागतों के एक भाग को वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार वहन करने का वचन दें ।

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, बड़ौदा के कर्मचारी संघ की ओर से ज्ञापन

1073. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल:** क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़ौदा स्थित तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारी संघ ने बोनस आदि की मांगों को लेकर सरकार को एक ज्ञापन पेश किया है और यदि हां, तो कब और उसमें क्या मांग की गई हैं ;

(ख) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ग) इस मजदूर सभा, बड़ौदा के अनुसार देश में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) आयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन वर्कर्स यूनियन, बड़ौदा नामक कोई यूनियन नहीं है। यह अनुमान है कि संकेत ओ एन जी सी एम्पलाइज मजदूर सभा, बड़ौदा की ओर है। 1975–76 के लिए अतिरिक्त बोनस देने, उचित पदोन्नति नीति तथा क्षेत्रीय आधार पर मजदूर संघों को मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में इस यूनियन ने एक ज्ञापन पत्र 13–9–77 को प्रस्तुत किया था ।

(ख) 1975–76 के लिए अतिरिक्त बोनस देने के मामले में तेल और प्राकृतिक-गैस आयोग तथा मजदूर संघों के बीच में समझौता हो चुका है ।

ओ एन जी सी ने पदोन्नति नीति का पुनरवलोकन करने के लिए एक समिति की नियुक्ति की है जिस पर मान्यता प्राप्त मजदूर संघों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी रखा गया है । क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर मजदूर संघों को मान्यता देने अनुशासन संहिता में निर्धारित किये गये मानकों के अनुसार अनुरोध है । परन्तु मजदूर संघों की अधिकता होने तथा आयोग की प्रयोजनायें समस्त भारत में फैले होने के कारण इस सिद्धान्त को एक रूप से लागू करना ओ एन जी सी के लिए कठिन है ।

(ग) ओ एन जी सी एम्पलाइज मजदूर संघ के उपरोक्त ज्ञापन पत्र के अनुसार ओ एन जी सी के 24,000 व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ।

ओखा-जामनगर और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाने की मांग

1074. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुजफ्फरनगर गुजराती समाज, मुजफ्फनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) ने यह मांग की है कि ओखा-जामनगर और दिल्ली के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाई जाये और ओखा-मेहसाना गाड़ी को दिल्ली तक बढ़ाया जाये और यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग का स्वरूप क्या था और वह मांग कब की गई थी :

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या की जानी है और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) क्या सौराष्ट्र के एक करोड़ लोग इस सुविधा की मांग गत 20 वर्ष से करते आ रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) मंत्री, मुजफ्फरनगर-गुजराती समाज (उ० प्र०) ने 4-6-75 को अपने पत्र में दिल्ली और जामनगर के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने का अनुरोध किया था ।

(ख) और (ग). मार्गवर्ती विभिन्न खण्डों पर लाइन क्षमता की कमी और दिल्ली जंकशन पर टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव में फिलहाल दिल्ली-जामनगर / ओखा गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है, फिर भी, सीधी यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए, इस समय 1 अप/2 डाउन दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद डाकगाड़ी और सम्बन्धित गाड़ियों में जामनगर और दिल्ली के बीच पहले दर्जे का सीधा सवारी डिब्बा और ओखा तथा दिल्ली के बीच दूसरे दर्जे का 2-टियर शयन यान चलाया जा रहा है ।

दी फेडरेशन आफ गुजरात स्टेट केमिकल्स एण्ड ड्रगिस्ट्स एसोसियेशन, राजकोट द्वारा अभ्यावेदन

1075. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दी फेडरेशन आफ गुजरात स्टेट केमिकल्स एण्ड ड्रगिस्ट्स एसोसियेशन राजकोट (गुजरात) ने सितम्बर, 1977 में, सरकार को एक अभ्यावेदन किया था और यदि हां, तो उस अभ्यावेदन में किस प्रकार की मांगें की गई हैं; और

(ख) इन मांगों का स्वरूप क्या है, उनमें से कितनी मांगें मान ली गई हैं तथा कितनी मांगें मानी जानी हैं और उन पर सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) से (ग). गुजरात स्टेट कैमिस्ट्स एण्ड ड्रगिस्ट्स एसोसिएशन, राजकोट के संघ ने अपने जुलाई, 1977 के अभ्यावेदन में सरकार से औषध और भेषज के बारे में फुटकर और थोक विक्रेताओं के लाभ में वृद्धि के लिए अनुरोध किया था । उन्होंने फुटकर औषध विक्रेताओं को साख-पत्र जारी करने के बारे में प्रत्येक भेषज निर्माता और उनके संघ तथा सरकार को व्यापक नीति तैयार करने के लिए भी जोर दिया था । यद्यपि लाभ में संशोधन के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध हाथी समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में औषधों के मूल्य निर्धारण से है फिर भी भेषज निर्माताओं/व्यापार द्वारा साख-पत्र जारी करने के मामले पर विचार करना होगा ।

इन्दौर-बेतूल रेल लाइन

1076. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इन्दौर-बेतूल रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबन्ध में सरकार का आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इन्दौर और बेतूल के बीच रेलवे लाइन के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गंगा-कावेरी एक्सप्रस का बतूल में रोका जाना

1077. श्री सुभाष आहूजा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के बेतूल रेलवे स्टेशन पर गंगा-कावेरी एक्सप्रस रेलगाड़ी को रोकने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Companies

1078. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign oil companies which have not been nationalised so far; and

(b) what steps are being taken to nationalise them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Assam Oil Company Limited.

(b) the negotiations to take-over the Assam Oil Company are continuing.

Railway Line between Kharagpur and Digha

1079. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for many years requests are being made to the Railways Ministry for connecting Kharagpur with the sea-resort tourist centre of Digha;

(b) whether besides increasing rush of tourists to Digha the potentiality of exports of fish, coconut, cashewnuts, Pan, mats and other local products will make extension of railway track upto Digha from Kharagpur economically viable;

(c) whether Government will undertake survey for setting up rail link with Digha and also examine its economic viability; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). No survey for construction of railway line between Digha and Kharagpur has been carried out and the project is not under consideration at present on account of paucity of resources.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

1080. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia port has made necessary progress;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) if not, the facts about the constraints standing in the way of implementation of the project; and

(d) the facts about the nature of Central contribution regarding

development of such petro-chemical project at Haldia?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation had applied for a letter of intent for the manufacture of various petrochemicals, by setting up a naphtha cracker and downstream units. They had in their application proposed to finance the project with the contribution made available by the State Government and borrowings from all-India financial institutions/banks and public issues, and they had not proposed any contribution from the Government of India. The letter of intent has been issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and they have not yet come up with the feasibility reports to facilitate the conversion of the letter of intent into an industrial licence. Government's attention has not been drawn to any constraints in the way of implementation of the project.

आगरा और बम्बई के बीच नई एक्सप्रैस गाड़ी

1081. **श्री राघवजी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे का आगरा और बम्बई के बीच एक नई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इस मार्ग पर पिछले कई वर्षों से कोई सीधी यात्री गाड़ी नहीं चलाई गई है; और

(ग) इस मार्ग पर एक नयी यात्री गाड़ी कब तक चला दी जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) मार्गवर्ती कुछ खंडों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता तथा आगरा और बम्बई वी० टी० में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की कमी होने के कारण फिलहाल आगरा और बम्बई वी०टी० के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

Report by I.M.A. on I.D.P.L. Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras

1082. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Medical Association team has submitted its report after visiting IDLP Surgical Instruments Plant in Madras;

(b) whether instruments produced in this plant are priced much higher than those produced in the private sector;

(c) whether the plant has shown a financial loss every year; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The IMA team have stated that the quality of the instruments produced by the Surgical Instruments Plant was satisfactory, though they are priced much higher than instruments being produced by private sector plants in the market.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have appointed an Expert Committee consisting of Surgeons and others for drawing up a plan for the manufacture of Surgical Instruments in SIP and give sugges-

tions on all connected issues, including marketing. The Report of the Committee has just been received.

Therapeutic Efficiency of Drug Manufactured by Public Sector Units

1083. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a section of Medical profession in our country express doubts about the therapeutic efficiency of drugs manufactured by the public sector units and prefer products of foreign companies;

(b) whether the Ministry have made independent arrangement for testing and certifying the drugs of I.D.P.L.; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The IMA teams which visited the public sector IDPL and HAL plants recently have stated that despite the quality of drugs and the great difference between the prices of IDPL products and those of multi-national concerns, IDPL drugs are not getting the support they deserve due mainly, among other reasons, to the deep-rooted belief amongst a section of the medical profession about the efficiency of the foreign products.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. IDPL's own quality control measures are adequate. The IMA teams have themselves stated that it was observed that IDPL plants are maintaining the quality of each item of drugs not only at par with the Indian Pharmacoepia but also with those of British, US and USSR standards. A system of double checking exists at present for each item and for each batch of production. The standards of drugs and their bio-availability are further certified by the Haffkine Institute, Bombay. In some items, the IMA teams also found IDPL standards to be higher than US and USSR standards.

Per day Production at Bombay High

1084. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the per day production at Bombay High at present and on how many platforms work has been taken in hand;

(b) whether it is a fact there is some increase in per day collection of barrels of crude;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how it is proposed to bring the increased production to the shore and when the relevant pipelines would be laid?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Crude oil from Bombay High is now being produced from 16 wells connected to 4 platforms and a rate of production of 80,000 barrels per day has been achieved. The production varies from platform to platform. However, on an, average, the production per platform works out to 20,000 barrels per day against the anticipated average of 16,000 barrels per day.

(d) Presently the crude is being brought onshore by tankers. Necessary pipelines are being laid for the transport of this crude oil and they are scheduled to be completed by May 1978.

Progress of Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta

1085. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress during the past three months in the execution programme of Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Calcutta has been very slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) on how many sections MTP(R) is presently working with section-wise progress made so far;

(d) on how many more sections work would be taken in hand during the current year;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the fall in the rate of working is due to want of funds as well as due to lack of cooperation and supervision on the part of MTP(R) authorities in Calcutta; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Civil Engineering Contracts have been awarded in thirteen sections and the progress in each section is as follows:—

Section 1 (0.93 km near Uum Dum): This is an elevated section and construction has been completed.

Section 2 (0.922) km between Dum Dum and Belgachia): 50 *per cent of work completed.*

Section 3A (0.360) kms. Balgachia Station): 390 metres length of diaphragm walls has been completed.

Section 4 (construction of Shaft No 1 for tunnelling): Sinking of shaft has been completed.

Section 4A (0.200 Kms. in Chitpur Yard): Construction of diaphragm wall in the year and erection of service girders to support track is in progress.

Section 10 (Park Street and Esplanade Station): 674 metres length of diaphragm wall has been completed.

Section 11 (0.83 kms in Maidan): 441.30 metres of diaphragm wall and 6 boxes have been completed.

Section 12 (0.89 kms for Maidan station and approaches): 35 per cent of work completed.

Section 15B (0.307 kms. long Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Road): Planning of utility direvsion works is being done. Physieal work will be started after this is completed.

Section 16A (0.215) kms long Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Road): Construction of diaphragm wall is in progress.

Section 16B (0.06 kms. under Budge Budge Branch road under bridge): 64, 20 metres of diaphragm wall work in one of the two spans of the bridge completed.

Section 17A (0.84 kms. along Deshpran Sansmal Road): Construction of diaphragm wall has started.

Section 17B (0.84 kms. near Tollyganj Club): Progress 60 per cent.

(d) Work will be taken in hand in ten more sections during the current calendar year.

(e) and (f). Work is going on with the full co-operation and supervision of the MTP authorities consistent with the availability of funds.

Every effort is being made to obtain as much funds as possible keeping in view the overall requirements of economy.

रांची और पटना के बीच रेलगाड़ियां

1086. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रांची और पटना के बीच विद्यमान रेलगाडी सेवाएं इन स्टेशनों के बीच बढ़ते हुए यातायात की दृष्टि से पर्याप्त नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार रांची और पटना के बीच एक और गाड़ी शुरू करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). यातायात की मांग होने के कारण इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की गई है किन्तु गोमो-गया तथा बोकारो-मुरी खण्डों की लाइन क्षमता पर अधिक दबाव के कारण इसे परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया।

रेल गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से चलना

1087. **श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मार्च, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1977 की अवधि के दौरान कितनी रेलगाड़ियां बिलम्ब से चलीं और इसके क्या कारण थे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : मार्च से दिसम्बर, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर जितनी गाड़ियां चलीं और उनमें से जितनी देरी से चलीं, उनकी कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

रेलवे	जितनी गाड़ियां चलीं उनकी कुल संख्या	जितनी गाड़ियां देरी से चली उनकी कुल संख्या	देरी से चलने वाली गाड़ियों की प्रति-शत
1	2	3	4
मध्य	3,39,392	32,413	9.5
पूर्व	2,93,718	22,398	7.6
उत्तर	2,40,073	23,651	9.8
पूर्वोत्तर	1,25,100	6,394	5.1
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	45,104	2,113	4.7
दक्षिण	2,48,991	14,772	5.9
दक्षिण-मध्य	76,811	11,672	15.1
दक्षिण-पूर्व	74,923	2,368	3.1
पश्चिम	3,30,501	17,610	5.3

खतरे की जंजीर खीचने, बदमाशों द्वारा होज पाइपों को अलग कर देने, भयानक तूफान, वर्षा, कुहरे, जन आन्दोलनों, गाड़ी के पटरी से उतरने, दुर्घटना होने, डिब्बों के पटरी से उतर जाने तथा लोको और सिगनल में खराबियां होने के कारण समय की हानि आदि जैसे कारणों का गाड़ियों के यथा समय आने-जाने में आमतौर पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

Study of structure and working of ONGC

1088. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROUEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to make an indepth study of the structure and working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, the precise short comings in that organisation which are sought to be remedied by such an intensive study?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). In this connection attention is invited to the statement made by me in the Lok Sabha on 6-12-1977.

Studies of operational efficiency and economic viability of Railways

1089. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Zone-wise studies of the operational efficiency and economic viability of the Railways have been made;

(b) if so, the Zones which have shown near optimum efficiency; and

(c) the guidelines issued for toning up the Zones which stay behind?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Operational efficiency and financial (economic) viability of the individual Zonal Railways are continually reviewed at the Headquarters of the concerned Railways, and also centrally in the Ministry of Railways.

2. There is no single index or set of indices relating to various aspects of railway operation which can give an idea of the overall efficiency of railway working. It is necesary to take several indices covering different facets of railways working, such as maintenance and utilisatio nof rolling stock, speed of transportation punctuality of passenger trains, rate of fuel consumption and ancillary services like shunting operations. Sixteen selected items, internationally accepted as indices of efficiency of railway working are given below:—

1. Percentage of serviceable locomotives.
2. Percentage of serviceable passenger vehicles.
3. Percentage of serviceable wagons.
4. Engine Kms. per engine day (passenger) (in use).
5. Engine Kms. per engine day (goods) (in use).
6. Gross tonnage per goods train (tonnes).
7. Net tonnes per goods train (tonnes).
8. Wagon Kms per wagon day.
9. Net tonne Kms per wagon day
10. Gross tonnes Kms per goods train hour.

11. Net tonne kms. per goods train hour.

12. Punctuality of passenger trains (per cent).

13. Kgs. of fuel consumed per 1000 gross tonne kms. (goods) (in terms of coal).

14. Kgs. of fuel consumed per 1000 gross tonne kilometres (passenger) (in terms of coal).

15. Shunting kilometres per 100 train kilometres (passenger and proportion of mixed).

16. Shunting kilometres per 100 train kilometres (goods and proportion of mixed).

In addition to assessing performance individually with reference to these indices, an overall operating-cum-efficiency index is also derived by taking the averages of the indices for each of the 16 items with the levels of performance in 1952-53 as the base. The operating-cum-efficiency index so worked out for the three years 1974-75 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given in attached statement

3. Apart from day-to-day monitoring, the operational performance and efficiency are critically reviewed in the periodical Operating meetings, meetings of Board Members with the Chief Operating Superintendents, Chief Mechanical Engineers and Chief Electrical Engineers of the Railways, and the half-yearly Conferences of General Managers with the Railway Board.

4. Financial viability is watched through a system of Monthly Financial Reviews and Annual Financial Reviews based on the monthly/yearly Accounts submitted by the Zonal Railways. In addition, there is a more detailed Financial Review of working of each railway undertaken after the closure of annual accounts every year by the Efficiency Bureau of the Ministry of Railways in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee.

5. In the half-yearly Conferences of General Managers and also in the periodical Conference of Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officers, the financial performance of Railways is reviewed in detail on the basis of the latest figures available. In the annual Works Programme meetings with individual Railways, the Railway Board review the financial performance on the basis of the Integrated Budget submitted by each Railway. At the time of the Works Programme Meetings the financial targets to be reached by individual Railways are set by the Railway Board.

6. The periodical 10-day demi-official reports of the General Managers to the Chairman, Railiway Board, are also another vehicle for review of operational and financial performance under selected indices.

7. Both in respect of Operating efficiency and financial performance, instructions/guidelines are issued from appropriate levels as and when warranted.

8. Efficiency of performance—operational and financial—cannot be uniform for all the Zonal Railways. It varies from Railway to Railway, depending on the gauge mix, passenger-goods mix, the pattern of traffic (originating, terminating, cross traffic), composition of traffic, density of traffic, mode of traction, physical characteristics of the Railway etc. Under these circumstances, it may not be correct to compare one Railway's performance with another's. For each Zonal Railway, keeping in view its special features, targets are set for each year and the performance watched *vis-a-vis* such targets. These reviews embrace not only physical performance but also financial results.

Statement

ZONAL OPERATING-CUM-EFFICIENCY INDICES

Year	Central	Eastern	South Eastern	Northern	North Eastern	Northeast Frontier	Southern	South Central	Western
1952-53	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
xx		xx			xx		xx	xx	
xx		xx		xx		xx		x	
1974-75	119	102	127	113	125	126	120	113	128
1975-76	122	109	135	119	24	134	123	115	127
1976-77	132	112	145	126	137	141	124	114	132

Budge-Budge-Namkhana Railway Line

1090. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state at what stage does the proposal for Budge-Budge-Namkhana Railway line rest now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Final Location Survey for this line has been included in the Budget for 1978-79 in order to finalise the alignment and to ascertain the latest cost of the project.

जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव

1091. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) (क) और (ख). लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 और 1051 में संशोधन के लिए विभिन्न प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा हैं। इन प्रस्तावों का गंभीरता के साथ अध्ययन और उन पर सावधानी से विचार करना आवश्यक है, अतः सरकार को इनके सम्बन्ध में विनिश्चय करने में कुछ और समय लगेगा। ये प्रस्ताव निर्वाचक नामावलियों को अद्यतन बनाए रखने, निर्वाचनों में शासकीय प्राधिकार और तंत्र के दुरुपयोग को रोकने, निर्वाचनों में भ्रष्ट आचरण और धन शक्ति को हटाने, निर्वाचन व्यय कम करने, निर्वाचन अर्जियों को शीघ्र निपटाने आदि जैसे विषयों के सम्बन्ध में हैं।

Detection of a Sabotage case on Bareilly-Shahjahanpur Section

1092. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a suspected case of sabotage was detected by the permanent Way Inspector of Northern Railway between Chanethi and Rasuyia on Bareilly-Shahjahanpur section on 23rd December, 1977;

(b) if so, whether the rail official noted that the west side of the rail track was cut 4 mm deep by a hacksaw blade;

(c) if so, whether the police have investigated the matter;

(d) if so, the findings of the same; and

(e) whether this was the 12th case of sabotage in succession on this railway on 23rd December, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A case of tampering with the track by unknown persons was detected on 22nd December 1977 by Keyman at KM No. 1299/16-1300 between Chanethi and Rasuiya in Shahjahanpur—Bareilly section of Moradabad Division of Northern Railway.

(b) The Down west side of rail track was found cut 4 mm deep presumably by hacksaw blade.

(c) A case on Crime No. 178 under Section 126 IRA dated 23rd December 1977 has been registered at Police Station, Bithuri Chainpur, District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The case is under investigation.

(e) This is the fourteenth case of sabotage registered under Section 126 IRA by Police on the Northern Railway during the year, 1977 till twenty third December.

Production by Fuel Oil based Fertilizer Plants

1093. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fuel oil based fertiliser plants have started production;

(b) if so, when the same started production;

(c) what will be annual production of these plants; and

(d) to what extent the plants have foreign commitments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). Of the plants based on fuel oil as feedstock Nangal Expansion with the capacity of the manufacture of 1.52 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen has gone into trial production from January, 1978. Five other plants based on fuel oil as feedstock, as indicated below, are under different stages of implementation.

There is no foreign financial collaboration in these plants. The foreign exchange component of the project

cost in each case has been indicated in column 4 below:

S. No.	Name of project including its location	Annual capacity in terms of nutrient Nitrogen (in ,000 tonnes)	Estimated foreign exchange component (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
Public Sector			
1	Nangal (Expansion Project)	152	51·00
2	Sindri (Modernisation Scheme)	129	53·71
3	Haldia	152	42·96
4	Bhatinda	235	56·50
5	Panipat	235	48·21
Private Sector			
1	Bharuch (M/s. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co. Ltd.) .	273	80·00

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का महाप्रबन्धक

1094. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक की फाइल की जांच उसकी पदोन्नति से पूर्व की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उसकी गोपनीय रिपोर्ट में इस आशय की प्रतिकूल टिप्पणियां थीं कि उसे भविष्य में कोई भी पदोन्नति न दी जाये ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी प्रतिकूल टिप्पणियों के बावजूद उसे पदोन्नति दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1969 में इस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने कोई जांच की थी और उसे दोषी पाये जाने पर उसे अन्य रेलवे में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो उसे पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में महाप्रबन्धक के पद पर पदोन्नति दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां। मंत्री-मण्डलीय नियुक्ति समिति द्वारा अधिकारी की पदोन्नति का अनुमोदन किये जाने से पूर्व उस के सेवा वृत्त की जांच कर ली गई थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) दो मामले—केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने इस अधिकारी के खिलाफ दो मामलों की—एक 1961 में और दूसरी 1969 में जांच पड़ताल की थी । एक मामले में, ठेकेदार को ठेका देने के मामले में उपयुक्त सतर्कता न बरतने के कारण मौखिक चेतावनी दी गई थी और दूसरे मामले में जांच पड़ताल के फलस्वरूप प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी कुछ अनियमितताएं पायी गयीं जिन्हें उसके ध्यान में लाया गया था । इन दोनों

मामलों में उसके विरुद्ध किसी प्रकार का दुराशय सिद्ध नहीं हुआ ।

Alleged non-observance of Selection rules in Engineering, Department of N.E. Railway

1095. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for non-observance of Rules in the Selections from Class III to II in the Engineering and other departments on N.E. Railway;

(b) is it a fact that in the Assistant Engineer Class II Selections conducted in 1973—75 and 1976 on the N.E. Railway, rules and procedures have been disregarded and the concerned selection Board Officers did not examine the papers judiciously causing intervention by the CBI on complaints by the staff and establishment of the irregularity; and

(c) if the answer to the Question (b) be in the affirmative what action is proposed to cleanse this method and why these selections cannot be done annually through UPSC or Railway Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The selections for promotion to Class II in the years 1973—75 and 1976 were conducted in accordance with the existing rules, and there has been no intervention by the C.B.I. on this account.

(c) Does not arise.

इज्जतनगर मंडल, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वाणिज्यिक विभाग के कर्मचारी

1096. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इज्जतनगर मंडल में वाणिज्यिक विभाग के कुछ "परिचायकों" और श्रेणी III के कर्मचारियों का वेतन जबरन छुट्टी बता कर रोक लिया गया है जब कि इन कर्मचारियों ने छुट्टी का कोई आवेदन पत्र नहीं दिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को आदेश दिये थे कि कुछ कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की पढ़ाई के कारण उनके क्वार्टर खाली न करवाये जायें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके आदेशों को न मानने और नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). कासगंज में नियुक्त एक कर्मचारी ने अपने बच्चों की पढ़ाई के कारण रेलवे क्वार्टर अपने अधिकार में रखने के लिए नवम्बर, 1977 में माननीय सदस्य के माध्यम से रेलवे राज्य मंत्री से विशेष अनुमति के लिए निवेदन किया था । वर्तमान शिक्षा-सत्र के अन्त तक के लिए इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार कर लेने के लिए रेलवे को आदेश भेजे गये थे । बाद में पता चला कि कासगंज में क्वार्टर के लिए पहले दिये गये उसके निवेदन के आधार पर अगस्त 1977 में उसकी ड्यूटी के स्थान, कासगंज में उसे एक क्वार्टर आवंटित किया गया है । चूंकि दो स्थानों—उसके ड्यूटी के स्थान पर और एक अन्य स्थान पर रेलवे क्वार्टर को अधिकार में रखना नियमित नहीं है अतः उसे फर्रुखाबाद का क्वार्टर

खाली करने के लिए कहा गया। कर्मचारी ने निदेश का अनुपालन करने के बजाय 14-2-1978 को कासगंज में आवंटित क्वार्टर खाली कर दिया। चूंकि फर्रुखाबाद का क्वार्टर उसने अनधिकृत रूप से अपने कब्जे में रखा था इस लिए और अधिक समय तक क्वार्टर को रखने का मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

जहां तक जबरन छुट्टी का सम्बन्ध है, यह बताया गया है कि 6-12-77 से 13-2-78 की अवधि के लिए कर्मचारी की उपस्थिति रिकार्ड में नहीं दिखाई गई है। अतः इस अवधि के लिए वेतन नहीं लगाया गया।

Casual Commercial Clerks in Eastern Railway

1097. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the resolution adopted in the annual meeting of Howrah Division of All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association on 18-12-1977;

(b) whether Government are aware that a system of casual commercial clerk has been introduced on voluntary basis in Eastern Railway which is most unfair labour practice; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Student volunteers are utilised at busy stations during rush periods for selling tickets upto a value of Rs. 5/- on an hourly remuneration. As there is no justification for posting full time Booking Clerks at such stations to cater for the peak period alone, the use of student volunteers as part time help is not considered inappropriate.

Use of Untrained Volunteers in Eastern Railway

1098. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that using of untrained volunteers (Commercial clerks) in Eastern Railway means lowering of wages and depriving the workers in general of their due promotion on percentage basis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Student volunteers are utilised at busy stations during rush periods for selling tickets upto a value of Rs. 5/- on an hourly remuneration. As there is no justification for posting full time Booking Clerks at such stations to cater for the peak period alone, the use of student volunteers as part time help is not considered inappropriate.

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा रेल दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम

1099. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के होने के बावजूद गंभीर रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा बल ने इन दुर्घटनाओं को टालने/रोकने के लिए न कोई सुरक्षात्मक उपायों का

सुझाव दिया और न कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य किया ; और

(ग) इस संगठन पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है और क्या सरकार का विचार इस संगठन को, जिसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है, भंग करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाहियां कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्याएं हैं जो राज्य सरकारों की कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती हैं। रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का काम संरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपाय सुझाना नहीं है। दल का काम रेल सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा और रेल सम्पत्ति (विधि विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम से सम्बन्धित अपराधों की छानबीन करना है। इस दल के लगभग 11000 कर्मचारियों को, उनकी सामान्य ड्यूटी के अलावा रेल पथ की गश्त के काम पर तैनात किया हुआ है।

(ग) इस संगठन पर प्रतिवर्ष 27,83,25,831 रुपये खर्च होता है। इस संगठन को भंग करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

रेलवे में खेलकूद के कोटे में नियुक्तियां

1100. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातस्थिति के दौरान खेल-कूद के कोटे में कितनी तदर्थ नियुक्तियां की गईं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नियुक्त व्यक्तियों में से अधिकांश को खेल-कूद का कोई ज्ञान नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या इन व्यक्तियो का चयन किसी खेलकूद संगठन के माध्यम से किया गया था तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें वेतन के रूप में वार्षिक कितनी राशि दी जाती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) लगभग 200।

(ख) उनमें से अधिकांश खेल-कूद की निर्धारित प्रवीणता का मानक पूरा नहीं करते थे।

(ग) कुछ मामलों में, रेलवे खेलकूद एसोसिएशनों द्वारा केवल प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा ली गई थी। जिन पदों पर उन्हें नियुक्त किया गया था उन्हें उन पदों के पूरे वेतन तथा भत्तों का भुगतान किया जाता था।

नियुक्तियों के लिए उनकी उपयुक्तता निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार ने ऐसे सभी मामले रेल सेवा आयोगों को भेज दिए हैं।

डिप्टी हैड को कोठी और चपरासी देने की व्यवस्था

1101. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले से चली आ रही प्रक्रिया के अनुसार डिप्टी हैड अथवा उसके समकक्ष पद के व्यक्ति को कोठी और चपरासी देने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) कोठी और चपरासी देने की व्यवस्था किस आधार पर की गई है तथा क्या यह सच है कि ये चपरासी घरेलू नौकरों की तरह काम करते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि किसी मंत्रालय में उप सचिव तक के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने और ऐसे व्यक्तियों को रेलवे में अन्य कामों पर लगाने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों की भांति रेलवे के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को किराया देने पर आवासीय मकान दिया जाता है अथवा उसके बदले में मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है। क्षेत्रीय रेलों के कुछ थोड़े से उन अधिकारियों को, जिनको दिन के 24 घण्टों में कभी भी बुलाया जा सकता है और जिन्हें दुर्घटना या अन्य आपात स्थिति में काम पर हाजिर होना होता है, उनके बंगले पर एक चपरासी रखने की अनुमति है। जिन अधिकारियों को यह सुविधा प्राप्त है, उनकी संख्या लगभग एक हजार है, जब कि अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या 9000 है। यह सुविधा केवल अधिकारी के पद के आधार पर नहीं दी जाती बल्कि उसकी ड्यूटी के आधार पर दी जाती है।

(ख) इन चपरासियों से घरेलू नौकर की तरह काम करने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती बल्कि उन्हें केवल रेलवे का काम करना होता है।

(ग) मंत्रालयों में उप सचिव जैसे अधिकारियों को दुर्घटना या अन्य आपात स्थिति में काम पर बुलाने की सम्भावना नहीं होती। अतः उन्हें यह सुविधा नहीं दी जाती। रेल मंत्रालय में भी किसी अधिकारी के बंगले पर चपरासी नहीं रखा गया है।

(घ) तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने रेलों के अधिकारियों के बंगलों पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से चपरासी रखने की प्रथा समाप्त करने की सिफारिश की थी। सरकार ने वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की एक समिति द्वारा इस मामले की जांच करायी है। इस समिति के निष्कर्षों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही कोई निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा।

अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क, हैड क्लर्क तथा चीफ क्लर्क के वेतनमानों में भिन्नता

102. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के भिन्न भिन्न विभागों में कार्य करने वाले अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क, हेडक्लर्क, चीफ क्लर्क जैसे कर्मचारियों को भिन्न-भिन्न वेतनमान यथा, अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क, 260–400, 330–560, हेडक्लर्क 425–700 और चीफ क्लर्क 550–750 मिल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इन वेतनमानों में भिन्नता तथा एक जैसे काम और एक जैसे पदों के लिए वेतनों में भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे मामलों में एकरूपता लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार निर्धारित वेतनमान इस प्रकार है : —

	रुपये
निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	260–400
उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	330–560
प्रधान लिपिक	425–700
मुख्य लिपिक (एक तिहाई)	425–700
मुख्य लिपिक (दो तिहाई)	550–750

(ख) काम और दायित्वों के आधार पर भिन्न-भिन्न स्तरों पर, वेतन आयोग द्वारा भिन्न-भिन्न वेतनमानों की सिफारिश की गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में समग्र रूप से लिपिक वर्गीय पदों के वेतनमानों के युक्तिकरण के लिए मुख्य लिपिकों के एक तिहाई पदों को 425–700 रुपये और शेष दो तिहाई पदों को 550–750 रुपये का वेतनमान दिया गया है।

Strikes in Railways

1103. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour in Railways is again getting restive with possibilities of recrudescence of major strikes in spite of a Government championing the cause of the poor, weak and under-privileged being in power;

(b) whether Government have made a clear appraisal of the issues and formulated a firm strategy of action before the situation degnerates; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The Working Committee of one Federation to which one group of recognised unions of railway employees is affiliated has called upon its affiliated unions to hold meetings of appropriate bodies in accordance with their respective constitutions for ratifying strike ballot decision and complete this work by the end of April, 1978.

The General Council of another Federation to which another group of recognised unions is affiliated has called upon its affiliated unions to convene meetings by the end of March' 78 to discuss issues in connection with a general strike and make specific recommendations on the nature of struggle to be undertaken for the consideration of the Federation's General Council/Working Committee so that a date for the strike ballot could be fixed.

In addition, it has been noticed that other unions have also been passing resolutions for direct action, etc.

There have been discussions with both the recognised Federations and the Government's stand on various issues raised has been explained in great detail. Decisions on a number of issues have already been taken and announced.

Discussions have also been held by the Minister for Railways with some M.Ps and certain other representatives of the staff.

Government is keeping a watch and wish to assure that the door for discussions and negotiations is always open.

Violation of MRTP Act by 'Nava Bharat'

1104. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that the owners of the daily Newspaper "Nava Bharat"; published simultaneously from Raipur, Nagpur, Jabalpur, Bhopal and Indore has become a centre of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices;

(b) that the surplus revenue of this establishment is being diverted and utilised for other industries in contravention of the Companies Act, MRTP Act and the Bhabatosh Dutt Committee Report on News paper economy;

(c) if so, what are the specific allegations; and

(d) what action, if any, is being taken on those allegations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (d). The M.R.T.P. Commission instituted an inquiry on 29th September, 1975 under section 10(a)(iv) read with section 37 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 against M/s. Ram Gopal Maheswari & Sons, the proprietors of "Nava Bharat" allegedly for indulging in a restrictive trade practice by prescribing and charging the joint/combined advertisement rates for publication of advertisements in the Nagpur, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Raipur and Indore editions of the Nava Bharat, even when the advertiser wanted the advertisement to be published only in any one or more, as the case may be, of the editions of the said newspaper and not in the other editions thereof. It was *inter alia* alleged that this trade practice imposed on the consumers (advertisers) unjustified costs or restrictions.

The Commission made an order on 12th April, 1977 and M/s. Ram Gopal Maheswari and Sons filed their affidavit complying with the Commission's orders and the same was found to be in order. M/s. Ram Gopal Maheswari & Sons is not a company registered under the companies Act 1956 but a proprietory firm. As such the Department of Company Affairs has no informations in regard to use of the Firms surplus revenues. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have stated that they have no information in the matter and the report of the Fact Finding Committee on newspaper Economics (Bhabotosh Dutt Committee) is still under examination.

Railway Projects in West Bengal

1105. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Jyoti Bosu, Chief Minister of West Bengal had addressed a D.O. letter on November, 21, 1977 to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission for his approval of two very important Railway projects in West Bengal *viz.* extension of railway line from Kalyani railway station to Kalyani township and doubling of Dum Dum-Bongaon Railway line;

(b) whether a copy of the said letter was sent to him also; and

(c) if so, what action, if any, has been taken on the letter of West Bengal Chief Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The project regarding construction of railway line from Kalyani station to Kalyani township has been included in the Budget for 1978-79. As regards doubling of Dum Dum-Bongaon line the Chief Minister was replied on 10-1-1978 that the matter was being pursued and a decision will be taken in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

Composition of Board of Directors of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

1106. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) composition of the present board of Directors of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur;

(b) full particulars of its principal shareholders and percentage and value of shares held by each;

(c) whether it has been alleged that the company management have committed a number of serious irregularities in contravention of the provisions of the Companies Act; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-165/78].

बरौनी से कटिहार तक बड़ी रेलवे लाइन

1107. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी जंक्शन से कटिहार तक बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का काम आरम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके लिये कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है और इस योजना के लिये कुल कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). बरौनी-कटिहार मीटर लाइन खण्ड के बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 20 करोड़ रुपये है, को 100 लाख रुपये के प्रारम्भिक परिव्यय के साथ 1978–79 के रेलवे बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है। आमान परिवर्तन की इस परियोजना का पूरा होना, वर्षानुवर्ष उपलब्ध निधि पर निर्भर करेगा।

पसराहा और नारायणपुर स्टेशनों के बीच मछली पकड़ने के अधिकार

1108. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मनसी-कटिहार सैक्शन पर पसराहा और नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच जल में मछली पकड़ने के अधिकार रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा हर वर्ष टेंडर आमंत्रित कर के दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मत्स्यपालन सहयोग समिति को अधिकतम बोली पर कोई छूट देने का है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे अधिकारियों के साथ सांठगांठ कर के बड़े उद्यमकर्ता मत्स्यपालन सहयोग समिति को ये अधिकार नहीं लेने देते, यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) पसराहा और नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच के जल में मछली पकड़ने के अधिकार तीन वर्ष में एक बार सार्वजनिक निविदाएं आमंत्रित करके स्वीकार किये जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि मत्स्य-पालन सहयोग समिति ने निविदा में भाग नहीं लिया।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Conversion of Katpedi-Tirupathi M.G. line into Broad Gauge

1109. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any representation with Government to convert Katpadi-Tirupathi metre gauge line into broad gauge;

(b) if so, whether Government considered the representation; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) In view of the paucity of resources and lack of adequate traffic justification, it will be difficult to take up this project at present.

Electrification of Vijayawada-Madras Railway Line

1110. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway line from Vijayawada to Madras is being electrified; and

(b) if so, the present stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The progress on the project as on 31-12-1977, is as under:—

Section	*Percentage progress*
1. Vijayawada-Gudur	58 per cent
2. Gudur-Madras	51 per cent

The project is expected to be completed by 1979-80.

Transfer of Judges to Original States

1111. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the High Court Judges who belong to other States were transferred to their original States; and

(b) whether Government have taken a decision not to transfer High Court Judges to other States hereafter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Seventeen Judges (including two Chief Justices) had been transferred during the emergency without their consent. Of these one Judge had retired and 2 have indicated their preference to stay back in the High Courts to which they were transferred. Ten Judges (including two Chief Justices) have been transferred back to their original. High Courts, while one has been transferred to a neighbouring High Court of his choice. The cases of the remaining three Judges are under consideration.

(b) No such decision has been taken.

Setting up of a Unit of Union Carbide in Bombay

1112. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Carbide has a proposal to set up a unit in its existing petro-chemical complex in Bombay for the manufacture of high and low density polyethylenes utilising the rich gas from Bombay High and Bassein offshore oil fields; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have set up a Committee to study the potential of Bombay High Associated Gas and to make recommendations on the optimum use of this valuable natural resource for manufacture of petrochemicals. Decisions on the recommendations of the Committee are likely to be taken shortly. The application of M/s. Union Carbide India Limited has been closed for the present, and it will be reconsidered if necessary in the light of these decisions.

Defalcation in Accounts of Fertilizer Corperation of India

1113. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is certain defalcation in the accounts of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) whether Government have instituted an enquiry; and

(c) if so, the details of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Persons drawing Rs. 1000/- and above in Companies

1114. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected the number and names of those companies who have in their employment persons drawing basic salary of Rs. 1000/- and above;

(b) whether the information also contains the other allowances drawn by these employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). There are over 8000 public limited companies and over 38,000 private companies in this country. A large majority of these companies will have in their employment persons drawing basic salary of Rs. 1,000 and above plus allowances. In view of the magnitude, it is not practicable to collect the information.

Railway Construction Programme

1115. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway construction programme during the past six months;

(b) rail lines completed in the backward areas;

(c) railway stations re-modelled or newly constructed; and

(d) new platforms and extension of platforms and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) 18 stations re-modelled or newly constructed.

(d) Number of new platforms constructed are 22 and 17 platforms were extended.

Statement

(a) and (b). The following new railway lines having a length of 270 Kms. were completed and opend to traffic during the year 1977-78 upto December, 1977:

1. Gohana-Panipat Broad Gauge line.

2. Shahdara-Baghpat Road line. (Part of Shahdara-Saharanpur Broad Gauge line).

3. Guna-Maksi Broad Gauge line. (For passenger traffic).

Construction of 28 new railway lines having a total length of 2200 Kms. is in progress at present including the following 3 new railway lines which were included in the Budget for 1977-78:

1. Mirchadhuri to Jayant.

2. Bhadrachalam to Manuguru.

3. Restoration of Pamban-Dhanushkodi dismantled rail link.

Discovery of Gas on Gujarat Coast

1116. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Petroleum gas has been found on the Gujarat coast recently;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any preliminary survey; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Gas indications have been observed at depths between 1750 and 2070 metres in the well on South Tapti structure off Gujarat coast. The well is under testing at present. Whether the structure is of any commercial significance or not would be known only after a few assessment wells are drilled.

Electrification of Railways

1117. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of electrifying Railways from Delhi to other stations during the current year;

(b) the specific steps are being taken by the Railways to provide more halting stations in Delhi in the year 1978-79.

(c) the specific steps Government propose to take to improve the conditions of the stations in Delhi;

(d) is it a fact that there is a lot of overcrowding on the stations and there are insanitary conditions there; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Nil.

(b) Stations are provided taking into consideration operational requirements, demands from travelling public, traffic requirements etc., if found commercially justified and operationly feasible. There is no specific programme for the year 1978-79.

(c) The following works are being carried out at different stations in Delhi area:

(i) Shifting of fruit, cement and soft-coke traffic from New Delhi to Azadpur, Shakurbasti and Tughlabad respectively.

(ii) Lajpatnagar station has been converted into a crossing station with a view to improve the line capacity of Delhi Avoiding Line.

(iii) The work of providing additional island platforms, and matching terminal facilities at New Delhi station has been taken in hand.

(iv) Better and improved lighting through floorescent tubular lamps.

(v) Providing bulk type water coolers for cold water facility at Delhi, New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin.

(d) and (e). During peak hours, Delhi being a Metropolitan city, there is grouping of trains in the morning and evening besides heavy inflow and outflow of commuter traffic. Adequate arrangements exist for washing and sweeping at the stations for cleanliness of the stations.

मूल अधिकारों में से सम्पत्ति के अधिकार का निकाला जाना

1118. **श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मूल अधिकारों में से सम्पत्ति का अधिकार निकाल देने और

रोजगार के अधिकार की व्यवस्था करने के लिये संविधान में संशोधन करने का निर्णय किया है; यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार लोक सभा के चुनाव संबंधी घोषणा-पत्र में जनता पार्टी द्वारा दिये गये वचन को पूरा करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख) मूल अधिकारों में से सम्पत्ति का अधिकार निकालने के प्रस्ताव की पेचीदगियों की जांच की जा रही है और इस जांच के समाप्त होने पर सरकार विनिश्चय करेगी।

सरकार, जनता पार्टी के घोषणा-पत्र में 'कार्य करने के अधिकार की और पूर्ण रोजगार नीति की पुष्टि करने' के संबंध में दिए गए आश्वासन को रोजगार अभिमुख नीति अपनाकर ऐसी समुचित आर्थिक नीतियों के माध्यम से पूरा करेगी जिनसे स्वयं रोजगार करने को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा ।

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Posts of Judges

1119. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes actually filled up till today in the services and posts of (i) Supreme Court Judges, (ii) High Court Judges in all States, (iii) Distt. Judges in all States, (iv) Registrars and Dy. Registar, (v) Government pleaders at Distt. level, High Court level; and

(b) how do Government propose to make up the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b) Appointments of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts are made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution which do not lay down any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Regarding District Judges, Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Government pleaders, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The High Courts and the State Governments have already been requested to consider taking effective steps to provide for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Judicial and other Services under them.

Exploration Project off Mahanadi Delta in Bay of Bengal

1120. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether off-shore exploration project in the Bay of Bengal off the Mahanadi Delta has been started and if so, the details of the same; and

(b) the results of the aeromagnetic survey conducted in this area?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Oil India Limited has drawn up a scheme for exploration in Mahanadi delta over an area of 12,000 sq. kilometres off-shore. Exploration work will start after Petroleum Exploration Licence is granted.

गुजरात में उद्योगों को तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा गैस की सप्लाई

1121. **श्री अमर सिंह वी राठवा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गुजरात में उद्योगों को तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग से गैस सप्लाई करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का ध्यान गुजरात में उद्योगों के विकास के लिये गैस की सप्लाई के लिये की जा रही मांग की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (घ). तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, गुजरात के गैस/तेल क्षेत्रों से गुजरात के विभिन्न उद्योगों को पहले से ही 1.8 मिलियन घन मीटर प्रति दिन की दर से गैस की सप्लाई कर रहा है ।

दक्षिण बसीन में गुजरात तक एक अन्तः-सागरीय गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये प्रायोजना तैयार करने सम्बन्धी अध्ययन आरम्भ कर दिया गया है, जिसको कि मार्ग में बम्बई हाई से आने वाली गैस पाइपलाइन के साथ परस्पर जोड़ दिया जायेगा ताकि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात दोनों राज्यों की उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपतटीय गैस की सप्लाई की जा सके । इससे गुजरात की गैस सम्बन्धी भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सहायता मिलेगी, इस समय की आवश्यकतायें गुजरात के वर्तमान तटीय क्षेत्रों से पूर्ण की जा रही है ।

गंगापुर सिटी में ड्राइवरों के ठहरने के लिए व्यवस्था

1122. **श्री मीठा लाल पटेल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू तवी रेलगाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों के ठहरने के लिए विशेष रूप से कोटा में व्यवस्था की जाती है जबकि ऐसी व्यवस्था गंगापुर सिटी में पहले से विद्यमान है;

(ख) क्या गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन पर जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी की गति केवल 15 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा कर दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो गंगापुर सिटी पर यात्रियों की सब समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये गाड़ी के लिये 5 मिनट रुकने की व्यवस्था अन्य यात्री गाड़ियों की तरह न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या गंगापुर सिटी पर रेलगाड़ी रोकने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रतलाम और नयी दिल्ली के बीच जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस को चलाने के लिए अपेक्षित दो सेट कर्मीदल कोटा में रखे गये हैं । कोटा में उनके ठहरने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) गंगापुर सिटी यार्ड में मोड़ आदि के कारण रफ्तार पर 85/100 कि०मी० प्रति घंटे का प्रतिबन्ध है । जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस तेज रफ्तार वाली एक अन्तर सिटी एक्सप्रेस

गाड़ी है जो सीमित स्थानों पर ठहरती है। यदि इस गाड़ी को गंगापुर सिटी पर ठहराया गया तो दूसरे स्थानों पर भी इसे ठहराने के लिए इसी प्रकार की मांग की जायेगी जिससे इस गाड़ी का चालन समय बढ़ जायेगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

रेलवे बोर्ड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर अधिकारी

1123. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारी कब तक अपने पुराने विभागों को वापस जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या ये अधिकारी स्थायी तौर पर रेल विभाग में खपा लिये जायेंगे अथवा जिन पदों पर वे कार्य कर रहे हैं उन पदों के लिये नई नियुक्तियां की जायेंगी; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान सरकार नियुक्तियों तथा पदोन्नतियों के बारे में भूतपूर्व सरकार जैसी ही नीतियां अपना रही है अथवा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) रेल मंत्रालय में कुछ पद ऐसे हैं जो रेलवे से भिन्न अन्य विभागों के अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेकर, कार्य-काल के आधार पर, भरे जाते हैं। यह कार्य-काल, आम तौर पर 3 से 5 वर्ष तक का होता है। कार्यकाल समाप्त हो जाने पर, प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये सभी अधिकारियों की सेवाएं उनके मूल विभागों के हवाले कर दी जाती हैं।

(ख) प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारियों को रेल विभाग में समाहित कर लेने का, आमतौर पर, प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि भर्ती के नियमों में इस प्रकार आये अधिकारियों को समाहित कर लेने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ग) जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है, नियुक्तियां और पदोन्नतियां, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से, समय-समय पर बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार की जाती हैं।

Lack of Accommodation in Mussoorie Express

1124. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to thousands of passengers travelling from Delhi to Kotdwara and vice-versa by the Mussoorie Express due to lack of accommodation in this train;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several representations in this regard have been received by the Government; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to alleviate the sufferings faced by the passengers going and coming from Kotdwara?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) An analysis of the traffic has revealed that about 246 passengers travel daily between Delhi and Kotdwara. For these passengers there are 3 through coaches running between Delhi and Kotdwara.

(b) Yes.

(c) Introduction of a direct train between Delhi and Kotdwara is at present operationally not feasible for want of spare line capacity enroute and due to inadequate terminal facilities at Delhi and Kotdwara. Dieselisation of 41/42 Mussoorie Express in order to augment the through coaches

between Delhi and Kotdwara will be considered alongwith other similar demands as soon as adequate number of Diesel locomotives are available.

Demand for starting a Train from Delhi to Kotdwara

1125. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the long standing demand of the people belonging to Pauri and Chamoli (Garhwal) districts to start a direct train from Delhi to Kotdwara and vice-versa; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to ameliorate the difficulties of passengers of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Introduction of a direct train between Delhi and Kotdwara is at present operationally not feasible for want of spare line capacity enroute and due to inadequate terminal facilities at Delhi and Kotdwara.

Burning of Bogies of Kumaon Express

1126. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the death of student at a flower show at Agra the Kumaon Express was held up at Bichpuri railway station and two bogies set on fire betwee nthe night of 12/13th February, 1978;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the damage caused;

(c) whether any police squad was travelling on the train; and

(d) whether the miscreants have been identified and arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) While Kumaon Express was in motion after its scheduled stoppage at Bichpuri Railway Station at 21.55 hrs. on 12-2-1978, the alarm chain was pulled and the train was brought to a halt in front of B.S. Rajput Agricultural College, situated near the track on the east side. About 100/125 persons stated to be students of this college got down from the train and some of them went to the Guard and Engine Crew and did not allow the train to start. They created panic among the passengers who got down from the coaches. The students sprinkled petrol/kerosene oil on 2 coaches Nos. FS 3746 and FCS 3705. set fire to them and ran away. The Fire Brigade from Agra Fort reached the site and brought the fire under control. There was no loss of life nor was there any injury to any of the passengers. Only 2 coaches were involved and burnt. The loss is estimated at Rs 80,000/-. The train suffered a detention of 5.45 hrs. The Government Railway Police Agra Fort has registered a case vide crime no No 25/78 under sections -.1 and 436 IPC and 108 IRA on 13-2-1978.

(c) Two Police Constables of Government Railway Police Agra Fort were escorting the train under reference.

(d) No.

Violation of Companies Act by Ferro Alloys Corporation

1127. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ferro Alloys Corporation was found to have violated the mandatory provisions of the Companies Act subjecting them and thereby liable for prosecution;

(b) whether prosecution was launched against them: if so, with what result; and

(c) whether the said Ferro Alloys Corporation had contributed to the funds of the various political parties in violation of the Companies Act or under a wrong/misleading interpretation of the Act given by the erstwhile Government at the centre; if so, the amount of donations with dates?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). During the last five years except what is stated in answer to part (c), no major violation of the Companies Act by the company warranting prosecution has come to the notice of the Department and no prosecution was therefore launched against the company and its directors.

(c) M/s Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd. made payments to All India Congress Committee for advertisements in souvenirs issued or to be issued by that party and the available details are as follows:

Amount poid during the company's financial year ended on 31-12-75 — Rs. 50,000

Amount paid during 1-1-77 to 31-3-77 .. Rs. 7,00,000.

Show cause notice for violating Sec. 293 A of the Companies Act, 1956 has been issued to the company in this regard and the Company's reply is under consideration.

Proceedings of M.R.T.P. Commission and Fixation of Tyre Prices

1128. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the general code of conduct for members of the automotive industry in India did not relate to fixing the basic net price of tyres;

(b) whether there is no objection in various tyre companies agreeing to raise prices of tyres which are not of identical types; and

(c) whether it is because of these loopholes that the MRTP Commission had to drop the proceedings as reported in Financial Express dated 7th February, 1978 against tyre prices in concert with each other?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) This question was raised before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission by the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Practices in a notice issued to eight undertakings. The Commission in its order did not go into this question since it was not necessary to do so in deciding the main issue.

(b) If companies agree to raise prices of tyres in concert which are not of identical types and which will have the effect of preventing, distorting or restricting competition in any manner including bringing about manipulation of prices, such an action will be objectionable.

(c) No, Sir.

R.P.F. Association

1129. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(t) whether the Association of the Railway Protection Force employees have urged upon the Railway Ministry to remove the disparity of annual per capita expenditure between R.P.F. men and their counterparts Policemen and other Railway Employees; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to bring at par the R.P.F. men in all the a menities enjoyed by their counterpart Policemen and other Railway Employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

12.00 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER RE. SITTING OF THE HOUSE FOR PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a Motion about the stark famine in Mizoram.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a Calling Attention for tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Can I make a submission? People are suffering.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have allowed it for Calling Attention tomorrow.

I have to make an announcement.

Before we take up the next item, I would like to inform the House that as is customary, the House would adjourn for half an hour at 4-30 P.M. today to re-assemble at 5 P.M. for the presentation of the General Budget.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports of Hindustan Lever Ltd, Bombay, M/s Rallis India Ltd., Bombay etc, etc, under MRTP Act, 1969 and Companies Unpaid Divident (Transfer to General Revenue Account of the Central Government) Rules, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi versions) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

*(i) Report under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 6th March, 1974 of the Central Government thereon.

**(ii) Report under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Rallis India Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 9th February, 1976 of the Central Government thereon.

***(iii) Report under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. WIMCO Limited, Bombay for establishment of a new undertaking for manufacture of industrial explosives and the Order dated the 28th February, 1977 of the Central Government thereon.

***(iv) Report under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act, in the case of M/s. Maharaja, Shree Umaid Mills Limited, Pali Marwar (Rajasthan) for establishment of a new undertaking for manufacture of industrial explosives and accessories and the Order dated the 28th February, 1977, of the Central Government thereon.

@(v) Report under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s Chowgule and Company Private Limited for the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Industrial Explosives and the Order dated

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*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 26th March, 1974.
**English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 4th March, 1976
***English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 2nd August, 1977.
@English version of the Reports was laid on the Table on the 6th December, 1977.

Shri Shanti Bhushan

the 27th May, 1977 of the Central Government thereon.

@(vi) Report under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of Shri Ambika Mills Limited, Ahmedabad, for the establishment of a new undertaking for manufacture of Glycol Ethers and the Order dated the 10th October, 1977 of the Central Government thereon.

@(vii) Report under section 22(3)(b) of the said Act in the case of M/s Chowgule and Company Private Limited, Goa, for the establishment of Solar Salt Works at Jodiya in the State of Gujarat and the Order dated the 19th November, 1976, of the Central Government thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1611/78].

(2) A copy of the Companies Unpaid Dividend (Transfer to General Revenue Account of the Central Government) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 140 in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1612/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on Item No. 2, sub-item (1), sub-sub-item (i), (ii) (iii) and (iv), the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 clearly lays down that the Central Government shall cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament an Annual Report and every Report which would be submitted to it by the Commission from time to time pertaining to the execution of the provisions of this Act.

Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to tender an explanation before this House as to why all the Reports that have been given already have not been laid on the Table of the House. Number one. Then, number two is this. Why was the English version of the Report laid on the Table on 26th March, 1974, and why is the Hindi version being laid now, Sir? Why, from 1974 to 1978, this long gap? I know it relates to the erstwhile Government, but this Government should tell the House, this House should be taken into confidence as to what was the reason.

Sir, the Reports under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, which are always against the big houses like Hindustan Lever, Rallis India Ltd., Wimco Limited, etc. were withheld deliberately to keep the House in darkness, to allow the Monopolists and the Multi-nationals to continue with the loot. Sir, I want an explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: You are objecting. We will send it to the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Commitee is a **

MR. SPEAKER: He will explain before the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, don't shield the Multi-nationals.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not shielding. I am only shielding the time of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you should see the writing on the wall. Let us deal with economic issues. If we don't deal with economic issues, we shall all perish. Why this delay?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Why this delay?

@English version of the Reports was laid on the Table on the 6th December, 1977.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you in a position to say?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, the English versions of the Report had been laid much earlier.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has just made a statement that the Committee is a ** He said that just now. That is very serious.

MR. SPEAKER: If he has said that, that will be removed. That will be expunged.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Is his Public Undertakings Committee also a **

MR. SPEAKER: No Committee of the House can be called like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Has it gone on record?

MR. SPEAKER: If it has gone on record, it will be removed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I tell you something, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are convicting me without giving me a chance to defend myself.

You should give me a charge-sheet and give me an opportunity to defend myself.

MR. SPEAKER: You require no chance at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only want to say this. We have a thing called No-day-yet-named motion list I call it ** because nothing is ever picked up from that for debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, the English versions of the Report had been laid on the Table of the House much earlier. Hindi translation and preparation of the Hindi version took some time.

MR. SPEAKER: That should not take much time. That must be laid simultaneously as far as possible. Four years have gone.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: That is right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Sec. 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act clearly lays down that 'the Central Government should cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament the Annual Report and every report.'

MR. SPEAKER: You mentioned that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. The Minister must enlighten us on how many reports have been laid on the table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He says all the reports (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Bosu has made two points. First is the failure to lay the Hindi translation in time, and the other is that there is undue delay. Under the Act, a number of reports must be presented annually. That has not been done. Government must explain the serious lapse on this count.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी कमेटी ने हर मंत्रालय को लिखा था कि संविधान या नियमों के अनुसार कौन कौन सी रिपोर्ट सदन के टेबल

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

पर रखी जानी चाहिए. इस बारे में सूचना दी जाये । मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस बारे में पूरी ख़बर कमेटी के सामने नहीं आई है । नियमों के मुताबिक हर एक रिपोर्ट सदन के टेबल पर रखी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन मंत्रालय ऐसा नहीं करते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सरकार को कहें कि कानून के मुताबिक जो रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखी जानी चाहिए, सब मंत्रालय ऐसी हर रिपोर्ट को वक्त पर सदन के टेबल पर रखें ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please make a submission and not a speech. What is the point in repeating the same thing? We want to know from the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are a politician and you have come as a Speaker. Have you read the speech made by the Janata Party President? We have neglected the economic issues. That is why we stand rejected in the States. We are not going to be a party to this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the subject-matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let me make my submission like this. Let me read out that section.

MR. SPEAKER: He has read it out already.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Section 62 says:

"The Central Government shall cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, an Annual Report."

That is one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu has made that point.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has laid the Annual Reports—not every report. May I make a request to the Minister, through you, to ask the Ministry to send all reports to be laid on the table of the House?

This is my submission.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सवाल उठाया गया है, वह न्यायसंगत है । इस से पहले कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जवाब दें, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण मामले के बारे में सारे राष्ट्र की भावना आप को बताना चाहता हूं । कायदे-इनक्लाब, मर्दे-मुजाहिद, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, के साथ जेल में इलाज के सिलसिले में जो दुर्व्यवहार हुआ, उस की जांच करने के लिए एक कमीशन मुकर्रर हुआ था । उस की रिपोर्ट मंत्री महोदय के पास आ गई है । आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन और अखबारों ने ख़बर दी है कि यह रिपोर्ट आ गई है । अगर ऐसी अहम रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने नहीं रखा जाता है, तो यह सदन का एक किस्म का अपमान है और इस से राष्ट्र में ग़लतफ़हमी होती है । इस के सिलसिले में मंत्रियों को आप आदेश दें कि वे रिपोर्ट यहां सदन में रखें । सदन के सामने अगर रिपोर्ट नहीं आती तो फिर चीज क्या रह जाती है ? राजनारायण जी बताएं कि क्यों नहीं रिपोर्ट रखते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, so far as the statutory reports are concerned, I have been noticing that there has been considerable delay in placing these Reports before the House. This is not the proper practice. They must strictly go according to the law and no delay should be caused in laying them on the Table of the House.

As regards the other objection regarding the Report on Jaya Prakashji, the paper has said that it was submitted only yesterday. I am sure Government will take some time to consider it and it will be placed before the House as expeditiously as possible.

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77.

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:—

(1) राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 1976—77 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(2) राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1976—77 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1613/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT, 1950 AND THE SC AND ST ORDERS (AMDT.) ACT, 1976

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :—

(1) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) सां० आ० 836(ङ) जो दिनांक 14 दिसम्बर, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिस के द्वारा संसदीय तथा विधानसभायी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र परिसीमन आदेश, 1967 की अनुसूची 10 में कतिपय शुद्धियां की गई हैं ।

(दो) सां० आ० 27(ङ) जो दिनांक 21 जनवरी, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिस के द्वारा संसदीय तथा विधानसभाई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र परिसीमन आदेश, 1976 की अनुसूची 10 के भाग (ख) में कतिपय शुद्धियां की गई हैं ।

(तीन) सां० आ० 28(ङ) जो दिनांक 21 जनवरी, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिस के द्वारा संसदीय तथा विधानसभाई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र परिसीमन आदेश, 1976 की अनुसूची 15 में कतिपय शुद्धियां की गई हैं ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1614/78].

(2) अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियां आदेश (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1976 की धारा 8 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 35(ङ) की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों के बारे में संसदीय तथा विधानसभाई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र परिसीमन आदेश, 1976 में कतिपय संशोधन किये गये हैं ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1615/78].

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DROWNING OF EIGHT BOYS IN SHANTI VANA LAKE, NEW DELHI

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to the Calling Attention motion but before we take it up I would like to invite the attention of the hon'ble Members to the ruling which has already been given by the Speakers

[Mr. Speaker]

about the scope of the Calling Attention motion. I quote:

"No debate is permitted on such a statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a specific and brief clarificatory question. The total time taken on a Calling Attention on a day should not be more than half-an-hour For asking clarificatory questions the member who calls attention should not take more than about three minutes and the other four members about two minutes each."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you are quoting Rules. I have writted so many times to you to convene a meeting of the Rules Committee. You have not done it. The rules which you read here will cut very little ice.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (सोनीपत): अध्यक्ष महोदय, रूल्स के साथ कुछ कन्वेंशन भी होते हैं। हाउस के कुछ कन्वेंशन भी होने चाहिएं। कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन पर डिस्कशन के समय कुछ आबजर्वेशंस भी किए जाते हैं। तो इस को इतनी लिमिट तक मत ले जाइए। क्या आप इसकी अहमियत को खत्म करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाऊंगा। आप ने जो आज रूल पढ़ा है मैं उसका पालन करूंगा और आपसे यही आशा करूंगा कि आगे आने वाले दिनों में आप इस रूल का पालन कराएंगे।

मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और उन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:—

"26 फरवरी, 1978 को शांति वन, नई दिल्ली की कृत्रिम झील में आठ लड़कों के डूबने के समाचार तथा भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Sir, It is a matter of deep regret that eight young boys belonging to an orphanage of Delhi got drowned in the lake in Shanti Vana on the 26th February, 1978. According to available information, twelve boys of Arya Bal Grih Orphanage had gone to play....

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है। आप ने ऐसा नियम बनाया है कि प्रश्न हिन्दी में किया जाये तो उत्तर हिन्दी में मिले। यह ठीक है कि ये स्वतन्त्र हैं—अंग्रेज़ी में जवाब दें या हिन्दी में जवाब दें, लेकिन मैं तो आप के रूलिंग को चेलेन्ज कर रहा हूं। आप ने जो रूलिंग दिया है उसके अनुसार कार्य नहीं हो रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: If you are able to speak Hindi, you can do so.....

श्री एस० डी० पाटिल: महोदय, यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि 26 फरवरी, 1978 को शान्ति वन की झील में दिल्ली अनाथालय के आठ लड़के डूब गये थे। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार आर्य बालगृह अनाथालय के बारह लड़के रविवार को दोपहर बाद शान्ति वन के पास मैदान में खेलने गये थे। जब वे गुल्ली-डंडा खेल रहे थे तो उनकी गुल्ली झील में गिर गई। लड़कों ने एक दूसरे के हाथ पकड़ कर कतार बनाई और गुल्ली निकालने के लिये पानी में घुस गये।

शान्ति वन में झील उस मैदान में प्राकृतिक गहराई का लाभ उठाकर बनाई गई है । झील की गहराई $1\frac{1}{2}$ फीट से $2\frac{1}{2}$ फीट के बीच है परन्तु कुछ स्थानों पर 4 फीट से 6 फीट तक के गहराई वाले छोटे गड्ढे हैं । हालांकि लड़कों ने हाथ पकड़ रखे थे वे झील के गहरे भाग में चले गये और डूब गये ।

4 बच्चों ने जो झील से बाहर रह गये थे मदद के लिये शोर मचाया । घटनास्थल से थोड़ी दूर पर काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारी घटनास्थल की ओर तुरन्त दौड़कर आये और 3 बच्चे को पानी से बाहर निकाला । केन्द्रीय पुलिस नियंत्रण कक्ष और अग्निशमन सेवा दल को दुखद घटना की सूचना शाम के लगभग 6 बजे मिली और लगभग 10 मिनट में दोनों घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गये । शेष बच्चों को पुलिस और अग्निशमन सेवा दल द्वारा बाहर निकाला गया और उन सभी को तुरन्त अस्पताल ले जाया गया जहां उन्हें मृत घोषित कर दिया गया ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस घटना में मेजिस्ट्रेट की जांच के आदेश दे दिये हैं और वह एक सब डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा की जा रही है । केन्द्रीय लोकनिर्माण विभाग, जो शान्ति वन के रख रखाव के लिये उत्तरदायी है, का छोटे गड्डों को भर कर झील की सतह को सम ल बनाने का विचार है ताकि ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृति को रोका जा सके ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप अपनी रूलिंग को रिवाइज करें और मंत्रियों को स्वतंत्रता दें कि वे अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में बोलें, क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी को हिन्दी में बोलने में कठिनाई हो रही थी ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह घटना पहली घटना नहीं है, इस प्रकार की घटना साल भर पहले भी हुई थी और छोटी-मोटी घटनायें तो अनेक हो चुकी हैं । मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए बतलाना चाहता हूं—झील के किनारे कई खतरनाक पाइन्टस हैं, जहां पर पानी 6 फुट गहरा है, न वहां पर कोई कांटेदार तार लगा है और न ही कोई चेतावनी का बोर्ड है कि पानी 6 फुट से ज्यादा है, इसलिये कोई अन्दर न जाये । यह झील सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के नियंत्रण में है, जिन की तरफ से सारे राजघाट के लिये एक ही चौकीदार की व्यवस्था है, और वह भी उस टाइम पर वहां मौजूद नहीं था । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं—जब पहले इस प्रकार की घटनायें हो चुकी थीं, तो सी०पी०डब्लू०डी० के अधिकारियों ने सावधानी के तौर पर वहां चेतावनी का बोर्ड क्यों नहीं लगाया, कांटेदार तार लगाने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की ?

मैं सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं—क्या एक ही चौकीदार से सारे राजघाट की सम्पत्ति का संरक्षण सम्भव है ? सरकार की असावधानी के कारण 8 बच्चों की मत्यु हुई है, जिन में से 7 बच्चों की मातायें हैं और 1 बच्चे के माता-पिता नहीं हैं । चूंकि सरकार ने वहां कोई चेतावनी नहीं दी, वहां पर कांटेदार तार लगाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की, इसलिये इन बच्चों की हत्या का उत्तरदायित्व सी०पी०डब्लू० डी० और सरकार पर आता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या इन बच्चों की माताओं को, जिन के वही बच्चे एक मात्र आधार थे, सरकार कम्पेन्सेशन देगी ? आज जब रेल्वे और हवाई जहाज की दुर्घटनाओं में कम्पेन्सेशन मिलता है, तो यहां भी सरकार को कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहिये । भविष्य में इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

आप ने इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर दी है, इस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं। आप ने अपने उत्तर में यह तो लिखा है कि झील के गड्ढों को भर कर समतल बना दिया जायगा, लेकिन आप यह देखें कि वहां पर चौकीदार एक ही है। इस के साथ ही मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आप यह भी बताएं कि जिन सी०पी० डब्लू० डी० के अधिकारियों की उपेक्षा के कारण यह दुर्घटना हुई हुई है, उन के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It is true that there were two incidents in the past. On the 21st April 1974, one boy of the age of 12 to 15 was drowned. His body could not be identified. The death was due drowning. The second incident was on 27th July, 1975. Two boys, Mustafa, aged 22 years and Mohammed Naqi, aged about 24 years, were playing football and they were both drowned. After this event, this tragedy occurred on the 26th February, 1978.

It is not true that there are no boards indicating that the entry to the lake is dangerous. The boards are both in Hindi and English. It is clearly written on the board that the entry into the lake is prohibited. It is true that there is no fencing. But fencing could not be provided, because the periphery or the circumsference of the lake is so much that it will not be commensurate with the expenses incurred. Normally, the depth of the water is 1½ to 2½ feet. But at certain points, where there is a natural depression, there are certain holes where the depth of the water is about 4 to 6 feet.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : वहां चेतावनी के बोर्ड हैं ?

श्री एस० डी० पाटिल : हां, बोर्ड हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर बोर्ड नहीं हैं।

SHRI S. D. PATIL: According to the information available to us, there are boards. As far as the filling up of the depression, which has got a depth of 4½ feet is concerned, the CPWD has taken up the matter and it will do the necessary levelling. Though there is no fencing as such, other precautions would be taken. There are already two chowkidars, one for the day and another for the night. As a matter of fact, children are not allowed to play there. But sometimes children take liberty and take the law into their hands and indulge in such things. As far as compensation is concerned, I have already suggested to the Delhi Administration to pay them reasonable compensation. For that funds have to be made available. They have to make provision for funds.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यह जिम्मेदारी आप की है, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की नहीं है।

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I am not avoiding the question. I would suggest to the authorities concerned and to the CPWD that they must pay reasonable compensation.

MR. SPEAKER: You take it you have to pay.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It is not denied I have already made the suggestion to the concerned authorities and they are agreeable. In order to prevent recurrence of such incidents, CPWD is making necessary arrangements, like levelling so that there will not be deep water there.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जिन लोगों की उपेक्षा के कारण यह दुर्घटना हुई है उन के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे है ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There are already chowkidars on duty. But it so happened that he was away from the spot.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the use of having chowkidars, if they are not available there?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There are two chowkidars. If future events warrant taking sufficient precautionary measures against such incidents, we may suggest to them that they appoint even additional chowkidars.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही भीषण हृदय विदारक दुर्घटना है और जिस तरह का उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया उससे मुझे थोड़ा धक्का सा लगा और उससे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि वे इस दुर्घटना को उतना हृदय विदारक नहीं मानते जितना मानना चाहिए। ये जो 12, 13 वर्ष के बच्चे थे ये भारत की निधि थे और इन की अकाल मृत्यु हुई है और कोई स्वाभाविक मृत्यु नहीं हुई है।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि इन बच्चों की माताओं को आजीवन पेंशन दी जाए। इन बच्चों की मृत्यु केन्द्रीय शासन के अधीन क्षेत्र में हुई है और इस की जिम्मेदारी से वह बच नहीं सकता है। ये बच्चे अनाथालय में इनकी माताओं द्वारा इसलिए रखे गए थे कि उन के पास इनके पालन-पोषण का जरिया नहीं था और वे चाहती थीं कि ये बच्चे अनाथालय से पढ़-लिख कर निकलेंगे और उन की देखभाल करेंगे। यह कोई इसका उत्तर नहीं है कि सी०पी०डब्लू०डी० के पास साधन होंगे तो वह इनकी सहायता करेगा। यह कह कर सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं बच सकती है। यह कोई उन माताओं की क्षति ही नहीं है, यह समूचे राष्ट्र की क्षति है। इसलिए मैं माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से यह स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि वे शासन की ओर से इन बच्चों की माताओं को आजीवन पेंशन दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

श्रीमन्, ये बच्चे अनाथालय में रहते थे और अनाथालय का यह मतलब नहीं है कि वह इन की देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी से बरी हो जाए। ये बच्चे अनाथालय के पास धरोहर के रूप में रखे गये थे। इनकी आयु 11 से 13 वर्ष के बीच थी और इस अवस्था के बच्चे जब बाहर जाते हैं तो विद्यालय या अनाथालय का कोई न कोई अधिकारी या मानिटर उनके साथ जाना चाहिये। इतने छोटे बच्चों को ऐसे ही नहीं छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए। अनाथालय पर भी इसकी जिम्मेदारी आती है क्योंकि इतनी छोटी अवस्था के बच्चों को यह पता नहीं होता कि यह जगह खेलने के लिए प्रोहिबिटिड है या उस जगह पर उन को नहीं जाना चाहिए। दूसरे वहां पर जो बोर्ड लगा था, उस पर अंग्रेजी में प्रोहिबिटिड लिखा होने के कारण वे उस सूचना को पढ़ नहीं सकते थे।

श्रीमन् यह घटना पहली बार नहीं हुई है, उस क्षेत्र में पहले भी दो बार दुर्घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं। वहां काफी गहरे गड्ढे हैं जिन के कारण ऐसी मौतें वहां दो वर्ष पहले भी हुई थीं। अगर इनके बारे में समय पर कदम उठाये गये होते तो ऐसी दुर्घटना नहीं होती। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि इन मृत बच्चों की माताओं को जीवन-भर आजीविका के लिए पेंशन दें। क्या मंत्री जी यह आश्वासन देंगे ?

श्री एस० डी० पाटिल : मैंने यमुना प्रसाद जी के सुझाव को गौर से सुना है लेकिन मैं यह कमिट नहीं कर सकता कि बच्चों की माताओं को लाइफ पेंशन दी जाएगी । यह एक ट्रेजडी हुई है और हमारे दिल को भी इससे चोट लगी है । वे बच्चे भी हमारे अपने ही बच्चे थे और हम जो भी संभव हो सकता है, वह देने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

मैंने कंसर्ड अथारिटीज से कहा है कि आपको कम्पेन्सेशन देना होगा । उनसे यह भी कहा है कि कम्पेन्सेशन रीजनेबल हो । अब वे देख रहे है कि ऐज के मुताबिक क्या कम्पेन्सेशन हो सकता है ?

शास्त्री जी ने सूचना बोर्ड अंग्रेजी में होने की बात भी कही । बोर्ड दोनों भाषाओं, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में हैं ।

SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): What I suggest is that when small boys are playing in Shanti Vana, the Chowkidar must be careful. When small boys are playing near about, some grown-up person must be there to take care of the children. The Orphanage caretaker should also be present there. There must be strict instructions in this regard. If the caretaker is not there, the Chowkidar should not allow small boys to play there. These rules should be strictly followed. Just because they are orphans, they should not be neglected. There must be strict laws for the Shanti Vana and they must not allow small boys to play there without their caretaker.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There are four chowkidars for Shanti Vana.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the good of merely having chowkidars if they do not look after the people?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There are four chowkidars for Shanti Vana, two for the day and two for the night duty. In addition, there are malis, horticulturists, watchman, waterman and Assistant Caretaker. There is no chowkidar to keep a watch around the lake exclusively. On the fateful Sunday, one chowkidar was on duty and the other was on leave without a substitute. In addition, one waterman and some malis were working away from the site of the accident. On hearing of the accident, they rushed to place of the accident and dragged out the bodies.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member wants to know firstly why the children were allowed to go there without somebody to watch over them and secondly, will you now see that hereafter there will be a strict watch to see that small children are not allowed inside that place?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Yes, Sir. The orphanage gives escort to children up to the age of 7.

MR. SPEAKER: 7 is too small.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and their management's rule is like this. It is for the orphanage to take care of the boys, who number 304. On that fateful day, they were engaged in some meetings on the Gandhi Ground. This is how the whole accident occurred.

SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: After this, you must take care.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Yes, the Delhi Administration has already ordered a magisterial enquiry and we are awaiting the result of the enquiry. We will take necessary steps as soon as the report is available.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (सोनीपत): यह बहुत ही अफसोसनाक दुर्घटना हुई है । लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा अफसोसनाक बात

यह है कि मंत्री महोदय इसको बड़ी लाइटली ले रहे हैं । इन्होंने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है । सबसे जरूरी सवाल यह था कि वहां पर जो लेक है उसके अन्दर जो गड्ढे हैं उनको क्यों भरा नहीं गया । उस लेक में डूबने की दुर्घटनाएं पहले भी हो चुकी हैं । आज उन्होंने एक नई बात कह दी है कि पोल लगे हुए थे । आज तक किसी ने नहीं कहा है कि लगे हुए थे । कारपोरेशन में भी यह सवाल उठाया गया था । वहां पर भी कमिशनर ने नहीं कहा कि लगे हुए थे । पेपर्ज के अन्दर भी यह चीज नहीं आई हैं । पब्लिक स्कूल्ज में स्विमिंग पूल्ज हमने देखे हैं । वहां शैलो वाटर और डीप वाटर के बोर्ड लगे हुए होते हैं । जो बच्चे तैरने के लिए जाते हैं वे वार्डन के साथ जाते हैं । वह मिनट टु मिनट, सैकिंड टू सैकिंड वाच करता रहता है और देखता रहता है कि शैलो वाटर से कोई डीप वाटर में तो नहीं जा रहा है । ये जो गड्ढे खोदे गये थे ये खोदे तो दरख्त लगाने के लिए गए थे लेकिन आप फैमिली-प्लानिंग के काम में हैं । दस साल से यह झील चली आ रही है । उस में डिचिज हैं, नालियां हैं । यह राइटफाम दिल्ली गेट अपटू शांति वन आती है । इस के अन्दर दो एडल्ट भी बाल खेलते हुए डूब गये थे । जो दुर्घटना हुई है यह क्रिमिनल नैग्लिजेंस का नतीजा है आन दी पार्ट आफ दी डिपार्टमेंट । इस का ड्यू नोटिस नहीं लिया गया है । इन गड्ढों की वजह से जब पहले दुर्घटना हो चुकी है तो पहले भरा क्यों नहीं गया । वास्तव में दिल्ली में प्ले ग्राउंड्ज नहीं हैं । डिचिज में मच्छर भी पैदा हो जाते हैं, गन्दगी भी हो जाती है, काई भी लग जाती है । इनको भर कर बहुत साफ सुथरे प्ले-ग्राउंड अगर बना दिये जायें तो बच्चे वहां पर खेल सकते हैं और उन को खेलने के लिए बहुत अच्छा स्थान मिल सकता है । इससे बच्चों का रिक्रिएशन भी हो सकता हैं और फायदा भी पहुंच सकता है । उसके सारे आर्किटेक्चर को बदलने की जरूरत है । हमें समाधि के बारे में कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन मैं मंत्रीजी से इतना जरूर चाहूंगा कि वहां की सारी सिचुएशन को देखते हुए वहां जो एक किलोमीटर का इतना बड़ा मैदान पड़ा हुआ है वहां चार चौकीदार भले ही लगा दिये जायें, लेकिन आप उस के आर्किटेक्चर को बदलने के लिए तैयार हैं कि नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० की नेग्लीजैंस है क्योंकि इन्होंने इतने दिनों तक गड्ढों को क्यों नहीं भरवाया । वहां भरे हुए पानी में बड़े-बड़े आदमी डूब गये हैं, यह तो बच्चे ही थे । इसलिये इनको क्यों नहीं भरवाया गया ? आप इसकी इंडिपेंडेंट जांच करायें और जो भी दोषी पाये जायें इस क्रिमिनल नेग्लीजेंस के उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की जाये, चाहे वह सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के लोग हों या अनाथालय के कर्मचारी हों जिन्होंने इतनी लापरवाही दिखाई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन बच्चों के साथ अनाथालय का कोई आदमी गया था कि नहीं । अगर नहीं तो क्यों ? और अगर गया था तो उन की लापरवाही के लिये उन को क्या सजा दी जायगी ? इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से फिर जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां के आर्किटेक्चर को बदल कर और गड्ढों को भर कर आप प्लेग्राउंड्स बनायेंगे कि नहीं ?

श्री एस० डी० पाटिल : जो यह कहा गया कि इस मैटर को लाइटली लिया गया है, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार

[श्री एस० डी० पाटिल]

नहीं हूं । मैंने तो कहा है कि बड़ी दुखद घटना है और हमें इसका बड़ा दुख है । यह आर्टिफ़िशियल लेक है, स्विमिंग पूल में तो हो सकता है डीप वाटर और शैलो वाटर के बोर्ड लग सकते हैं । लेकिन झील में .... (व्यवधान) यह तो नेचुरल डिप्रेशन है जिसकी वजह से गड्ढे बने हुए हैं, हमने नहीं बनाये हैं ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): It is not a fact. I challenge these things.

श्री एस०डी० पाटिल : स्विमिंग पूल हो तो वहां बोर्ड लगाया जाये । लेकिन जब तक गड्ढे साफ़ नहीं किये जाते ... (व्यवधान)

जहां तक क्रिमिनल नेग्लीजेंस का का सवाल है, ऐपोर्शनमेंट आफ़ ब्लेम की बात है... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: A magisterial enquiry is being held into the matter.

श्री एस० डी० पाटिल : अनाथालय वालों की या सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० की किस की गलती है इसकी मजिस्टिरियल इन्क्वायरी द्वारा जांच हो रही है उसके बाद सोचा जायेगा कि क्या चीज करनी है ।

MR. SPEAKER: A magisterial enquiry is an independent enquiry. Now, Mr. Pradyumna Bal is not present. We go to the Report of the Estimates Committee.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to present the following Report and Minues of the Estimates Committee:

(i) Tenth Report on Ministry of Railways—Passenger Amenities.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) BANDH IN TRIPURA FOR EXTENSION OF RAILWAY LINE FROM DHARAMNAGAR TO KUMARGHAT.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On the 25th February, 1978, the people of Tripura, without exception, observed a peaceful and total bandh demanding immediate extension of the railway line from Dharamnagar to Kumarghat and thereafter to Sabhroom *via* Agartala. The case for extension of railways in Tripura is as follows: Tripura is a tiny land-locked state bounded by the international frontiers of Bangladesh. The geographical isolation and bottlenecks in transport have stood in the way of the State's economic development. The Airlines services and road transport and communication inside the state are very poor. The State's economy cannot advance without large-scale extension of railway communication. Within the state, the need for immediate extension of railway line upto Sabroom *via* Agartala in Tripura through Indian territory only is a long standing one. It is the hope of the new Tripura government and 18 lakhs of people of Tripura that the Government of India will realise the need and come forward with full support and generous helping hand on the basis of the PAC report to get the rail link pro-

ject implemented without further loss of time so that the economy of the backward State may get a boost for development. They should also take immediate steps to start weekly cargo steamer service with coordinated road transport service between Calcutta and Karimganj which will serve Tripura, Cachar, Mizoram and adjoining areas which are now very backward and neglected.

The Railway Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the practice. It is open to him to answer if he wants I cannot compel him to answer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Railway Minister wanted to make a statement but because he thought that this will come up after lunch, he had gone. Don't you recognise Mr. Sheo Narain as Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is : if the Minister wants to answer, he may answer. I cannot compel him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He wants to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

(ii) Appointment of an Air Accident Investigation Commission

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, I am quoting from a news item in the Times of India yesterday: Government has reversed its decision to set up an air accident investigation commission. I should like to point out that air crashes have taken place in the last few years and finally it was found on inquiry that the human factor was the most important. I have information which tends to suggest that the main reason why these crashes take place is that senior experienced pilots are cornering most of the flying hours because by this they enhance their pay packets and junior pilots are complaining greatly about this. Most of the safety regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation are being flouted in the Indian Airlines and the senior officers continue to function as if it is a private airline. Therefore I urge a thorough probe into it and the amount of time being made available to pilots who fly aircraft. Since the advent of the airbus, senior pilots are flying airbuses for about 50—60 hours a week and it is a clear violation of all regulations. Junior pilots are not getting beyond the flight of some aircraft; they are being made to fly locally and are grossly underutilised. Flying passengers should thank God that more crashes are not taking place; God is kind to this country even if we are not kind to ourselves. I think a thorough probe into the manner in which flights are being scheduled and the allocation of time for pilots will reveal that the Indian Airlines is functioning in an anarchic manner and a thorough probe is necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a short notice question and a call attention on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: On every subject you have got questions. What am I to do?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If a short notice question had been admitted, it will come up and reply will come. Under 377 no reply is there.

(iii) Working of Textile Corporation, Madhya Pradesh

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन मैं जिस विषय को उठा रहा हूं ज्यादा अच्छा यह होता कि इस विषय से सम्बन्धित उद्योग मंत्री यहां उपस्थित रहते, तो उन्हें बहुत सी बातें सुनने को मिलतीं।

[हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

वस्त्र उद्योग निगम, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा जो इस समय नीति अपनाई गई है, उसके कारण मध्य प्रदेश की 7 कपड़ा मिलें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर घाटे में चल रही हैं। इस निगम के चेयरमन श्री एन० पी० श्रीवास्तव हैं, जिनके द्वारा गलत पालिसी अपनाने के कारण ही यह घाटे में चल रही हैं।

निर्यात पालिसी में बहुत त्रुटियां हैं। कपड़ा किस प्रकार से बेचा जाता है, मैं इस के कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं।

मैसर्ज आर० जे० वुड, बम्बई को, ईरान को एक्सपोर्ट के लिए 14 लाख मीटर कपड़ा दिया गया, जिसका विवरण यह है : 22/28, 60/52, और 89 से० सी०। यह कपड़ा 2-20 रुपये मीटर की दर से बेचा गया, जब कि बाजार-भाव 3-20 रुपये मीटर था। इस प्रकार चेयरमैन, श्रीवास्तव द्वारा इन मिलों को लाखों रुपयों का घाटा कराया जा रहा है।

इतना ही नहीं, आप को यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि जिन पार्टियों को कपड़ा बेचा गया है, उनकी न तो बैंकों में साख है और न कपड़ा खरीदने या माल को छुड़ाने की क्षमता है। उन्हें 15, 20 लाख रुपये का कपड़ा बेचा जाता है, लेकिन कपड़ा पहुंचने के बाद न हुंडी छुड़ाई जाती है और न कपड़ा लिया जाता है। परिणाम यह होता है कि मिलों के प्रबन्धकों को कपड़ा वापस लेना पड़ता है।

मेसर्ज राजलक्ष्मी एसोसियेट्स, कलकत्ता को 23 लाख रुपये का कपड़ा भेजा गया। चूंकि दो पैसे दाम बढ़ गया, इसलिए उन्होंने कपड़ा नहीं उठाया। मिल को वह कपड़ा वापस लेना पड़ा और 50 हजार रुपये का डैमरेज देना पड़ा। उसी व्यक्ति को चेयरमैन द्वारा ढाई परसेंट रीबेट दिया गया। इन मिलों में ऐसी धांधलियां बड़े पैमाने पर चल रही हैं।

जब मैसर्ज शक्ति एजेन्सीज, अमृतसर को दिल्ली, यू० पी० तथा पंजाब के लिए कपड़ा बेचा गया, तो इन्दौर हैड क्वार्टर से मिलों को पत्र भेज कर कहा गया कि उन्हें रीबेट दिया जाये। उस पत्र का नम्बर यह है : सेल्ज /2724/78. दिनांक 3–2–78।

माल बेचने की सारी पालिसी चेयरमैन ने अपने हाथ में रखी हुई है। एक गांठ बेचने के लिए भी उनसे पूछना पड़ता है और उन के आदेश के बाद ही सेल्ज मैनेजर माल बेच सकता है। यह भी देखा गया है कि एक गांठ का मूल्य भी वही है और एक हजार गांठों का मूल्य भी वही है। राजनन्दगांव, उज्जैन और भोपाल में प्रबन्धकों को पत्र द्वारा माल बेचने की अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है। इस में एक सप्ताह लग जाता है। कपड़े के दाम घटते-बढ़ते रहते हैं, लेकिन उनकी अनुमति के बिना कपड़ा नहीं बेचा जा सकता है।

इस पालिसी को समाप्त किया जाये। मिल के मैनेजरों को कपड़े का सौदा करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाये कि इन मिलों को घाटा न हो। मध्य प्रदेश की सात मिलों में इस समय चालीस लाख रुपये का कपड़ा जमा है—कोई उसे लेता नहीं है। चेयरमैन की इन नीतियों के कारण मिलों में हड़तालें और वर्कर्ज में झगड़े होते हैं। चेयरमैन इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने में सक्षम नहीं है। मिलों के पास हजार रुपये के माल का पेमेंट करने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं है। इस के लिए उन्हें बैंक का मुंह देखना पड़ता है। वेतन अथवा एडवांस देने के लिए बैंकों के चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं। बैंक वालों की

अपनी सीमायें हैं और वे पैसा नहीं दे पाते हैं । इस प्रकार वर्कर्ज को वेतन नहीं मिलता है और अफसरों की मारपीट और घेराव होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सारे मामले की जांच की जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a very long statement. Under Rule 377 you can make only a brief statement. आप ने बहुत लम्बा स्टेटमेंट दे दिया हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं अभी खत्म कर रहा हूं । एल पी श्रीवास्तव जो चेयरमैन हैं, यह अभी गए हैं 1977 में, इनकी जो नियुक्ति हुई है उस के बाद से इन्होंने काफी गड़बड़ी वहां की है । इन के खिलाफ सी बी आई एन्क्वायरी कर रही है । एक कोई दीक्षित हैं हेड आफिस दिल्ली के अन्दर, ये बहुत पुराने कांग्रेस के मददगार हैं । पिछले चुनाव में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पैसा इकट्ठा कर के इन्होंने कांग्रेस को दिया । आज भी इंदिरा गांधी जब दिल्ली में होती हैं तो वह रोज उन से मिलते हैं । उन की कृपा से बच रहे हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि इन सारे तथ्यों की जांच कराई जाय । मिलों की स्थिति आज ऐसी हो गई है कि वे कभी भी बन्द हो सकती हैं । अगर मिलें बन्द हो गई तो मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर 40 हजार लोग बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे । उससे औद्योगिक अशांति भडकेगी और फैलेगी । कपड़ा मिलों में औद्योगिक अशांति अगर फैलेगी तो उससे मध्य प्रदेश के तमाम उद्योगों के अन्दर यह स्थिति पैदा होगी ।

मैंने जो बातें आप से कही हैं उन को आप मंत्री महोदय तक भेजवा दें । मंत्री महोदय को मैं दो बार विस्तार में पत्र लिख चुका हूं लेकिन उन का अभी तक जवाब नहीं आया । एक पत्र मिला था कि जांच करवा रहे हैं लेकिन उस के बाद और पत्र मैंने भेजे हैं, उन का जवाब नहीं मिला है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन दिया है, उसे आप स्वीकार कर लें ताकि मंत्री महोदय और बातों पर भी प्रकाश डाल सकें ।

(iv) FORMATION OF A NEW RAILWAY DIVISION OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN KERALA

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat): The Minister of Railways announced during his Railway Budget speech that a new division would soon be formed with Trivandrum as headquarters in the Southern Railways. This announcement has caused deep resentment among the people of all sections and the employees of Railways in the Olavakkot Division, which is at present the only Division in Kerala. Olavakkot Division has been functioning effectively and economically during the past 21 years, forging unity among the people of North Kerala and of the erstwhile princely States of Trivandrum and Cochin.

Now, firstly, the creation of Trivandrum Division will break this unity among the people of Kerala. Secondly, for the formation of Trivandrum Division, a large part of the present Olavakkot Division has to be taken away, which will inevitably affect greatly the economic functioning of both Olavakkot and Trivandrum Divisions. Thirdly, there will be great dissatisfaction and resentment among the Railway employees of the Olavakkot Division. Fourthly, the industries of North Kerala will be seriously affected as they will be made to run to Trivandrum every now and then. Fifthly, the Railway Minister has himself been apprised of the problems arising out of this proposal by a delegation of eminent public men and trade union leaders of North Kerala. They have given him complete details of the Olavakkot Division how it was originally form-

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

ed after a great deal of trouble and agitation, how it is functioning for the past two decades etc.

In view of this, I appeal to the hon. Minister of Railways to have the proposal of forming a new Division in Trivandrum but major portion of existing Olavakkot Division should be retained without which it can never become a compact, viable economic unit of Railways and which will consequently make it a sick unit.

12.53 hrs.

RE. SUPPLY OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS IN HINDI

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि मैंने कई बार आप के सचिवालय को पत्र लिख कर दिया है । मैंने यह निवेदन किया है कि हम लोग उतने अंग्रेजी जानने वाले नहीं हैं, लेकिन फिर भी मंत्रियों के द्वारा जो लिखित उत्तर हमारे निवास स्थान पर भेजे जाते हैं वे अंग्रेजी में भेज दिए जाते हैं और जो आप के सचिवालय से भी पत्र जाते हैं वे भी अंग्रेजी में भेज दिए जाते हैं । तो या तो हम को सब हिन्दी में भेजवाइए और नहीं तो हमारे निवास स्थान पर एक दुभाषिया रखवा दीजिए जो हमें अंग्रेजी की हिन्दी बता दिया करे । दोनों में से कोई इन्तजाम कर दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see that your papers are sent in Hindi. Such of them as want papers in Hindi, should be supplied only in Hindi. I am going to direct the office to that effect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a notice about Mr. Patel and Mr. Palkhiwala that they were directors of a company.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is being considered. Mr. Bosu, should you have two occasions?—one for my consideration and other....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You suppress this. We will all be slaughtered. There is writing on the wall.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody will slaughter you. And if they slaughter you, there will be lot of flesh!

12.55 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

MR SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Gauri Shankar Rai and seconded by Dr. Sushila Nayar on the 24th February, 1978, namely:—

> "That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—
>
> 'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1978.'"

and further consideration of amendments moved on the 27th February, 1978.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee to continue his speech on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was referring to the economic policy of this Government and I also said that in view of the great miseries heaped on a large number of people, on a majority of people, in the country, it is essential that neces-

sary consumer goods should be distributed by the Government through the public distribution system and, if necessary, with some subsidy. In this context, may I read out one paragraph from the *Economic Survey* for 1977-78? It says:

> "To sum up, while there is sufficient cause for satisfaction in the performance of the economy in the current year, the shortfalls in the production of commodities, like, edible oils, pulses and cotton, the low rate of increase in industrial production, the increased liquidity in the economy, the sluggishness in increasing output of these commodicumulation of reserves are matters for concerned. The emphasis of policy will, therefore, have to be on increasing output of these commodities, providing incentives for larger investment in industry and formulating an overall strategy of growth which will utilise the increasing foreign exchange reserves. The last is most important if the paradoxical situation of a poor country leading abroad—which is what the growth in foreign exchange reserves really amounts to—is to be corrected."

These are very important observations in the *Economic Survey* itself. But we do not find any reflection or appreciation of the seriousness in the President's Address.

There is another very important matter to which there is a passing reference only in the Address and that is regarding the unemployment problem. Nothing has been suggested how to solve the unemployment problem. One important thing is that there is no consideration of the payment of unemployment allowance. These people are unemployed for no fault of theirs. In this connection, I ought to tell the House, through you Sir, that in West Bengal, although we are having financial constraints, as a matter, of policy and principal which we follow, the State Government has decided to grant unemployment allowance to unemployed people whose names are in the employment exchange register for five years. They will get it for three years. In return, they have to render some social service or public service for two days in a week. I hope this example will be taken note of and the Central Government will take serious steps to immediately provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed people and make sufficient funds available to the State Governments who have got the desire, the inclination and the objective of introducing such a scheme as we have done, in spite of financial constraints, in West Bengal only to the extent of Rs. 9 crores for 1,50,000 people. Sometimes, an attitude is taken by the Centre that these are matters only for the States and that the States have to find their own resources. It is the Central Government's policies followed for so many years which have created unemployment in the country with the result that the youth of our country has no future to look for. This should be seriously taken note of.

With regard to planning, one thing which ought to be kept in mind is that the plans are finalised without really taking the States into confidence or without even consulting the States when the Planning Commission's proposals are considered in the Planning Commission. What happens is that the National Development Council is called to sit for a day or two to finalise the Plan or to put a stamp or seal of approval on the Plan. This year, the last Plan has been cut short by one year and it is going to be replaced by another Five Year Plan. The concept of the rolling plan and such other things have come in. It appears that the talk of the rolling plan we apprehend, is really for the purpose of scutling down or reversing the whole process of planning. The concept of the rolling plan whose real objectives are not known to us, whose real implications are not known to us, has raised serious apprehensions in the minds of the people. The only thing which appears from the state-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

ment made by the Government spokesmen is that the public sector is being relegated to the background and the private sector is being allowed to have a greater freedom in the name of having rural orientation, emphasis on agriculture, small industries and creating an investment climate.

13.00 hrs.

That is what has been stated in the Address. One thing is to be noted and that is this. The President's Address says, "Henceforth emphasis only will be on production of basic needs such as oil, coal, metals, fertilisers and cement. But no more emphasis would be given to capital goods industry or to the public sector and they will be thrown open to the private sector and to competition from abroad with the removal of any import restrictions." We find that the present Government is following unfortunately the same policies which the Congress Government had followed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Worse.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May be worse. I do not know. It has to be decided and if you feel the pinch of it, you have to appeal to the Government. We request the Government that this is a matter, namely, industrial production which should not be continued to be under the mercy of the private sector which has resulted in the growth of monopoly houses, which has resulted in the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and which has widened disparity between man and man in this country.

There is no mention of land reforms in the whole of the Address which is the prime need of the country, which is the prime need of the hour, although the Janata Party election manifesto referred to it specifically. But how within one year they are sliding back from it they ought to realise when the poor people of this country are not given any benefit. The land problems are not being solved; the land continues to remain under the control of the big land-lords who have vested interests.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, will you take longer? You have already taken 35 minutes

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Only five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: After lunch.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fotrueen of the Clock

[*MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair*].

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee may continue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was referring, just before the recess, to the immediate necessity of bringing about land reforms in this country. It is a matter of great tragedy that there is not even a mention of land reforms in the whole address although, as I have said, in the Janata Party manifesto it had gained some prominence. So, we find that much of what was preached before the Election has been forgotten. This is a result of your activities and the consequences of the same can be seen in the PIB Board in the Central Hall....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister here when an important speech is being made. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): I represent the Government here. (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): But he is not a Cabinet Minister. This is happening every day. The House should not be treated so casually. Sir, you must give a ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: YES, I think some Cabinet Minister should have been present.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): But today you can excuse them because a retrospect is going on elsewhere. (*Interruption*).

श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी (जमशेदपुर) : ये कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर से कम नहीं हैं ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was submitting before the Honourable House through you that in the absence of land reforms if there is emphasis on agriculture and more expenditure is provided for agriculture, it means that the real benefit will go to the vested interests as in the past. That is what the source of strength of the last Government was. I want to say this very categorically that if this Government feels that they can advance this country by compromising with the Kulaks and with big landlords and big traders and monopoly houses—we find that you are gradually diluting the public sector and are not tackling the vested interests and they are going on in the same manner as before, with greater concessions now—you will come to grief very soon and the people of this country who have been denied the minimum facilities, the minimum right of subsistence in this country will not tolerate it for long. That you have already realised. Therefore, these are very important aspects and we find that these have not even been taken note of, not even referred to in passing in the Address, which should be the charter for the activities of the past and for future. There is no mention of these things.

With regard to sick industries in this country, so many industries have become sick. The monopoly houses and big industrialists have been allowed a free hand for years and years together; they have diverted funds from their companies; they have deprived the workers of their legitimate wages; they have misappropriated monies which should belong to the nation as such. What are the steps taken? Not a single action has been taken against these employers and big industrialists. On the other hand, when the industries become sick and the workers are thrown out of employment, there is nobody to look after them and there is no facility for them. When we go and approach the Central Government that they should take over the sick industries, because the State Governments have no right to take over such industries under the law of the land of this country, there is a stone wall in Delhi. What is to be done? Unfortunately, there is no reference to it. It is essential for revival of the economy, it is essential for the purpose of giving necessary relief to the workers. It is not workers' fault that the industries have become sick, this is the result, culmination of mismanagement, misappropriation under the benign leadership and benign control of the Central Government. It has happened in the past and I am sorry there is no awareness on the part of the Government that it requires a break from the previous tradition, from the previous policies and a break from the previous attitude of hobnobbing with large industrialists and monopoly houses. These are all important matters which should have been taken note of.

Now, there is a reference to electoral reforms, but there is no indication when these will come. What about the proportional representation and what about reducing the age for voting? A large number of youths in this country are deprived of their right of suffrage, but no steps are being taken. One year has already passed, how much time do you require for things which should be taken note of immediately?

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

We have been told of introducing prohibition in the country. I am a confirmed tee-totaller, I am not speaking for myself. What is this? You are going to lose Rs. 2000 crores by way of revenue and you have to enforce prohibition by spending another Rs. 1000 crores. And then you will be encouraging bootlegging, you will be encouraging the creation of a new class of criminals. There are many more important things to tackle in this country. By the introduction of prohibition, you are going to throw out hundreds and thousands of people who are engaged in this business. What is your remedy?. You are creating more unemployment for satisfying your own fads. I am not advocating thtat the people should drink more, what I am saying is: follow some practical policy, do something which will be possible to implement. Sir, without eradicating poverty and educating the people and raising their standard of living, you cannot do it. Why are people in the lower strata of society, lower echelons, deprived of all benefits, deprived of ordinary pleasures, relaxation and recreation in the society, go to this extent? Because, that seems to be their only outlet. Therefore, don't go by these fads.

I have to say a word about the foreign policy. We welcome the steps taken to normalise relations with our neighbours as also the steps taken to strengthen relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. But we find that there is some dangerous stress which has been given in the Address on two things, which are very important. One is, on "bilateral relations with Iran', and secondly, the stress laid on "increasing mutual cooperation with Japan". I am quoting from the Address. The position is this. Iran is now trying to take the leadership in West Asia. With a view to get probably Iran's oil-wealth and petro-dollars for this country we are now entering into this kind of relationship. This sort of special relationship is built up with Iran. And, on the other hand, as I said yesterday, the Iranian students are being hauled up because they protested against the suppression of civil liberties in their country.

There is stress laid on special relationship with Japan. Sir, Japan is playing now the US imperialist game and is helping the puppet South Korean regime to keep Korea divided. Such special relationships with Iran and Japan make our country suspect in the eyes of the third world countries and come in the way of our country playing an important role which it has to play in the third world's confrontation with repression by the imperialist powers, and in developing a stable economic order. This Government has to get rid of its inertia. It has to take radical measures to loosen the stranglehold of big business and of the landlords and the rural vested interests and of the kulaks. You have to be friend the working class. You cannot carry on by keeping the working class away from you. That is what is happening. You have not been able to earn the faith and the confidence of the working class. Your attitude is that there will be no discussion while there is a strike. When there are problems, industrial problems, the Prime Minister said, 'No; I won't talk with such and such people'. These are not the attitudes which you should show if you want to win the confidence of the working class and you cannot rule without the confidence of the working class and the support of the working class. They must make serious efforts in eradicating poverty in this country. In such a situation, Sir, there is no real attempt, no indication of the policy in the President's Address.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं, अभी सेंट्रल हाल में एक जाली एम० एल० ए० किसी दूसरे एम० एल० ए० का पास लेकर बैठा हुआ था। मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सेंट्रल

हाल में ऐसा कोई भी व्यक्ति आ सकता है ? इस पर मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai, I am very sorry; this is not the way. You please write to the Speaker.

आप इस तरह से सदन का समय नहीं ले सकते ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर) : आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करने के बाद भी उस व्यक्ति को छोड़ा जा रहा है । उसने वाच एंड वार्ड को झूठ बोला कि एम० एल० ए० हूं, उसके बाद भी उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ।

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

श्री गिरिजानन्दन सिंह (शिवहर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं चन्द बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । ऐसे तो मुझे आनेक बातें कहनी हैं लेकिन कल अन्तिम समय में श्री स्टीफेन का जो भाषण हुआ, उस भाषण का जवाब यदि कोई मिनिस्टर देता तो अच्छा था, लेकिन मुझे भी उस पर थोड़ा कहना जरूरी है । यदि उस का जवाब मैं न दूं तो शायद मैं अपने कर्त्तव्य के पालन से चूक जाऊं । स्टीफेन साहब ने कल जिक्र किया कि 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दोनों सालों में जो प्रोडक्शन हुआ उस में बहुत अन्तर हो गया और उसका कारण भी उन्होंने इसी भाषण से पढ़ दिया जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने दिया था । उन्होंने कहा कि——

"In some areas of national life, the suppressed feelings of the people have found expression in various forms of protests and agitations".

देश दो वर्षों से दबा हुआ था वह एक व एक रिलीज हुआ और रिलीज होने पर, छुटकारा मिलने पर, जो आजादी मिलती है उसमें यह जरूरी है कि लोगों के अन्दर जो भाव छिपे हुए हैं वे जागृत हो । आप एक बांडेड लेबर से जो काम करा सकते हैं वह फ्री लेबर से नहीं करा सकते । तो 1977 का जो साल था वह कोई मामूली साल नहीं कहा जा सकता है । यह हिन्दुस्तान ही के इतिहास में नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के इतिहास में उतना ही इम्पोर्टेंस रखता है जितना कि 1947 का साल ।

"It was not an ordinary year. It was a year of resurrection, a year of revival and a year of uprising".

इतनी बड़ी उथलपुथल देश में शायद दूसरी बार हुई । जितनी बड़ी लड़ाई डेमोक्रेसी के लिए लड़ी गई शायद दुनिया के इतिहास में इतनी बड़ी लड़ाई और किसी देश में नहीं हुई होगी । इंडिपेंडेंस के लिए लड़ाई बहुत हुई लेकिन जो डेमोक्रेसी हम लूज कर चुके थे जिस प्रजातंत्र को दूसरों ने हम से छीन लिया था, हमारे अधिकार ले लिए थे, उस के लिए यह लड़ाई लड़ी गई ।

It was the real fight of the humanity for human rights.

हमारे जो राइट्स थे, जो अधिकार थे, उन को छीन लिया गया था और हमारे देश के इतिहास में यह स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा कि 1977 का वर्ष हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण और रिमोडेलिंग-ईयर था । ऐसे समय में अगर प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ है, तो इस में कोई गलत बात नहीं है ।

हर देश में जब-जब लड़ाईयां हुई हैं, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है, तरह-तरह के नये-नये आविष्कार हुए हैं, बूम-पीरियड रहा है, लेकिन जब लड़ाई खत्म हुई है तो वहां भी स्लम्प आया है । यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा होता आया है, लेकिन इस पीरियड में जो चीज हासिल हुई है, उस पर

*Not recorded.

[श्री गिरिजानन्दन सिंह]

आप की नजर नहीं है । हो सकता हैं कि प्रोडक्शन में कमी हुई हो, क्योंकि जब आदमी दूसरी तरफ लगा रहता है, तो प्रोडक्शन पर ध्यान कम जाता है, लेकिन आप इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि उस वक्त हम देश की गुड-विल, लूज कर चुके थे, खो चुके थे, एक ऐसी परिस्थिति आ गई थी कि बड़े-बड़े देशों ने हमें कर्ज देने से इन्कार कर दिया था । उन देशों ने साफ कह दिया था कि अब आप के देश में प्रजातंत्र नहीं रह गया है, हम आपको कर्जा नहीं देंगे । हमारा बैंगिग-बाउल खाली आ जाता था, कोई भी हम को एक ग्रेन अन्न देने के लिए तैयार नहीं था । अगर स्टीफन साहब यहां होते, तो मैं उन से पूछता कि क्या यह एक भयानक स्थिति पैदा नहीं हो गई थी ? इन्दिरा जी के दिमाग में उस वक्त भगवान की कृपा से एक अच्छी बात आ गई थी कि उन्होंने यहां इलेक्शन करा दिया, वरना देश की जो हालत हो गई थी, वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है । आप दूसरे देशों के पास अपना बैंगिग-बाउल लेकर घूम रहे थे, आपने इस देश को इतना बड़ा कर्ज-खोर बना दिया था, कि शायद हम उस का सूद भी चुका नहीं सकते हैं । सूद का बोझ इतना भारी है कि आगे आने वाली पास्टरिटी आप को गालियां देंगी ।

मैं आप से एक बात पूछता हूं—क्या जनता पार्टी के आने के बाद दुनिया में आप का गुड-विल रेस्टोर हुआ या नहीं ? दुनिया की मार्केट में गुड-विल का होना सब से बड़ी चीज होती है, नफे और नुक्सान तो होते ही रहते हैं, कहीं प्रोडेक्शन ज्यादा होता है तो कहीं कम भी हो जाता है, लेकिन दुनिया की मार्केट में आप की गुड-विल बनी रहती है, तो आप आगे बढ़ने के बारे में सोच सकते हैं । उस गुड-विल को हमारी सरकार ने क्रिएट किया । आप इस बात को तो भूल गये, लेकिन प्रोडेक्शन की कोई मामूली फिगर बता दी कि वह घट गई है । हमारे देश के लोगों के दिलों में उस वक्त जो रोष था, उस को निकालने का अवसर उन को तब मिला, जब उन को स्वतन्त्रता मिली । ऐसे समय में यह ठीक है कि इण्डस्ट्रीयल अन-रेस्ट हुआ, लेबर अन-रेस्ट हुआ । आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि स्वतन्त्रता मिलते ही सब चीजों का मुकाबला कर लिया जाता । उस काल में हम सब लोग जेलों में बन्द थे, पर्ज का डर था, मीसा का डर था, डी० आई० आर० का डर था, जब वह डर हटा, तो यह स्वाभाविक ही था कि लोग अपनी छुपी हुई भावनाओं को जाहिर करते, और ऐसा हुआ, हड़तालें भी हुई, दूसरी चीजें भी हुई । हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी इन बातों की तरफ अपने एड्रस में इशारा किया है ।

आप इस बात को जानते हैं, पार्लियामेण्ट्री प्रेक्टिस में आपने देखा होगा, पोलिटीकल बुक्स में भी आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि नई सरकार के लिए

First year is the year of preparation for planning and the last year is the year of preparation for elections.

तीन ही वर्ष मुश्किल से उस को काम करने का मौका मिलता है । इस तरह आप का तीन वर्ष का पीरियड अब शुरू हो रहा है । इन तीन वर्षों के बाद ही आप जज कर सकेंगे कि इस सरकार ने क्या काम किया है । साथ ही 30 वर्षों तक पिछली सरकार ने जो कुकर्म या सुकर्म किए हैं उन से मुकाबला कर के यह देख सकेंगे कि इस सरकार ने जो कार्य किया है, उसमें कुछ तब्दीली आई है या कोई तरक्की हुई है और उस कार्य से पहले के कुकर्म खत्म हुए हैं या नहीं हुए हैं । उस अवधि के बाद ही आप को जज करना चाहिए कि इस सरकार ने कैसा काम किया है । आप एक ही साल में जज

कर रहे हैं कि यह गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर रही है। ऐसा कहना सर्वथा निरर्थक है।

स्टीफन साहब ने जो कुछ अपने भाषण में कहा है, उस का मैंने थोड़ा सा जवाब दिया है। वैसे अब स्टीफ़न साहब बड़े लीडर हो गये हैं और वह भी एक ऐसी पार्टी के जिस का नेता एक देश व्यापी राष्ट्रीय संस्था को तहस-नहस करके अपने को ही सब कुछ समझता है, और कहता है—

"I am the Congress." This party is known as "Congress-I", and Mr. Stephen is the leader of the 'great' party.

तो मैं उन से विशेष क्या कहूं, उन्हें जवाब तो मिलते ही रहेंगे। स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि इतने कमीशन बैठाने से क्या होता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जब तक कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आएगी, तब तक शायद आप न रहें। मैं उन से पूछता हूं कि पिछले 30 वर्षों में कितने कमीशन बैठाये गये थे।

How many Commissions had been appointed by the Congress Government?

और उन का क्या रिजल्ट निकला और उन की जो रिपोर्टें आई उन पर कितना कार्य किया गया। सब अपना हिसाब किताब दीजिए। मैं आप को दो चार का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं इसलिए कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने जितने भी कमीशन बैठाए उन पर लाखों रुपया खर्च हुआ लेकिन एक की भी रिपोर्ट देखने का मौका नहीं मिला और न किसी पर कोई कार्यवाही हुई। मैं आप को दो चार कमीशनों के नाम बताता हूं :

"Jeep scandal—Reference to Mr. Krishna Menon in the report of the Public Accounts Committee; the famous deal of L.I.C. with Haridas Mundhra and the case of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari; Shri K. D. Malaviya's case; Chief Justice S. R. Das's report against Shri Pratap Singh Kairon; the report of Justice Rajagopalan against Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, the man who was earning Rs. 20.00 per month and who retired from the Chief Ministership of Kashmir with an asset of Rs. 50 lakhs."

उन पर भी कमीशन बैठाया गया और उस के बाद इन्दिरा जी ने उन को 1971 में अपना पार्टी टिकट भी दिया था। ऐसे कितने ही कमीशन बैठे लेकिन क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि किसी पर आप ने एक्शन लिया और उस का कोई रिजल्ट निकला। मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूं कि उस का रिजल्ट यही रहा कि करप्शन बढ़ो और करप्शन की नींव को आप जितना मजबूत बना सकते थे उतना आप ने बनाया, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया और कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े लोगों ने बनाया। मैं यह जानता हूं कि कांग्रेस में स्वर्गीय नेता पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू बहुत आनेस्ट आदमी थे लेकिन वें चारों तरफ़ से ऐसे लोगों से घिरे हुए थे कि वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते थे।

The corruption in India has grown from above, not from below.

जो भी करप्शन बढ़ा, उस पर इन्होंने इतने कमीशंस बिठाए। मैं स्टीफन साहब को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मौजूदा कमीशंश की जो भी रिपोर्ट जनता सरकार के सामने आयेगी उन पर यदि सरकार एक्शन नहीं लेगी तो हम लोग खुद जोर दे कर सरकार से एक्शन लेने को कहेंगे। मैं यह मानता हूं कि कमीशन बिठाने के बजाये सीधे क्रिमनल एक्शन लिया जाता तो वह सब से बढ़िया होता।

अब मुझे दो-चार बातें अपनी कहनी हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने इलेक्शन रिफार्म्स का भी जिक्र किया है। इलेक्शन रिफार्म

[श्री [illegible] सिंह]

कानून बना देने से हीं नहीं हो जाएगा। इलेक्शन में गवर्नमेंट आफिशियल्स एम्पायर होते हैं। अगर इनके मन में नेशनलिज्म या राष्ट्रीयता की भावना नहीं होगी, उनके दिल में प्रजातंत्री शासन या प्रजातंत्र को बचाने की भावना नहीं होगी तो कभी भी इलेक्शन में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। आज तक जितनी भी गड़बड़ी हुई है वह सब इन आफिशियल्स के जरिए से हुई है। इन आफिशियल्स पर कांग्रेस सरकार के द्वारा दबाव डाले जाते रहे। कांग्रेस सरकार तीस साल तक बनी रही और आगे भी इन लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि वे शासन में बने रहेंगे। आफिशियल्स भी यह समझ रहे थे कि इन्हीं का राज-पाट रहेगा और जैसे ये कहें वैसे करते रहो। इस सब के कारण ये गड़बड़ होती रही। खेद की बात है कि इतना बड़ा लांछन आज सारे देश का इन आफिशियल्स पर आ गया है। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि इन आफिशियल्स के मन में एक कांफिडेंस की, इम्पार्शियलिटी की भावना भरनी चाहिए। जब तक इनमें यह नहीं आयगी तब तक इलेक्शन में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। यह लाना जरूरी है। राष्ट्रपतिजी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है —

"The next five year plan will give particular emphasis to agriculture by restoring to irrigation and communication to rural areas....."

मैं समूचे देश के बारे में तो नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन बिहार के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि वहां पर बड़े बड़े इरीगेशन प्लान शुरू किये गये। कोसी का, गण्डक का शुरू हुआ और अब बागमती का चल रहा है। लेकिन इनमें से आज तक कोई भी सफल नहीं हुआ। इसके लिए मैं किसी गवर्नमेंट को दोष नहीं देता। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि बिहार एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जहां कि सारी जमीन के नीचे कुछ न कुछ प्राकृतिक सम्पदा छिपी हुई है जिसकी वजह से प्रदेश धनी हो सकता था लेकिन फिर भी वह प्रदेश सब से ज्यादा गरीब है। इसका प्रमुख कारण मैं गवर्नमेंट लेवल पर पड़े संस्कारों को मानता हूं। ये संस्कार चाहे कांग्रेस शासन में पड़े हों या ब्रिटिश हकूमत के जमाने में पड़े हों लेकिन ये संस्कार आज बिहार के पिछड़ेपन का प्रमुख कारण है। वहां जो कास्टिज्म की भावना है, वह बिहार को बढ़ने नहीं देती। बिहार में खानें है, बिहार की जमीन उपजाऊ है। वहां नदियां है जिनसे बहुत उपज हो सकती है। लेकिन फिर भी बिहार पिछड़ा है। मैं सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से अर्ज करूंगा कि रिवर वेली की जितनी भी स्कीमें हैं, उनको बिहार को न दे कर भारत सरकार की मारफत पूरा किया जाए। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो जिस के हाथ में शासन होता है चाहे वह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट हो या कोई और गवर्नमेंट हो, वह इस बात की सब से पहले खोज शुरू कर देती है कि उसकी जात के कितने अफसर हैं या अपनी जाति के व्यक्तियों को किस किस पोजिशन पर रखा जा सकता है। यह वहां की सब से बड़ी बीमारी है। इस बीमारी को उनके लिए छोड़ पाना बहुत मुश्किल हो रहा है।

आप एग्रिकलचर को बूस्ट अप करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि जितनी भी रिवर वैली प्राजेक्टस हैं उनको आप अपने हाथ में लें। बागमती योजना जो चल रही है, उस पर करीब बीस करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। वह कम्प्लीट फेल्योर है। अब बाढ़ की योजना बना दी गई है। इसकी वजह से समूचा एरिया जो अत्यन्त उपजाउ है, और जिसे गार्डन आफ इंडिया कहा जाता है एक दम बैरन पड़ा हुआ है, मौजूदा हालत में उस में उपज होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है।

मैं खास तौर पर नाथ बिहार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । वह बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ एरिया है । वहां कम्युनिकेशन के साधन नहीं हैं । वह नेपाल से लगता हुआ इलाका है, बोर्डर एरिया है । मिलिटरी प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से भी कम से कम वहां पर रोडज बना दें तब भी कुछ बात बन सकती है । वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है । उन एरियाज में जो एग्रिकलचर एरियाज हैं उन में आप रेलवे लाइन दे दें तो भी लोगों को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है ।

मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि जब तक नेपाल से हमारा एग्रीमेंट नहीं होगा तब तक हमारी कोई भी नदी घाटी योजना कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है । आपने बंगला देश के प्रति बहुत उदारता दिखाई । लेकिन इधर आप देखें कि जितनी भी नदियां हैं वे हिमालय से निकलती हैं और यही नदियां ज्यादातर इस एरिया को सिंचित करती हैं । जब तक नेपाल सरकार से आपका एग्रीमेंट नहीं होगा और इन इण्टरनेशनल रिजर्व के बारे में नैगाशिएशंज करके इन पर दोनों देशों का कण्ट्रोल स्थापित नहीं किया जायगा तब तक कोई भी योजना आपकी कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगी ।

भारत और नेपाल में बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है, वहां के लोग वहां और वहां के यहां बसते हैं । अब सुनने में आया है कि नेपाल में कोशिश हो रही है कि किसी तरह से इंडियन सैटलज़ को तंग किया जाए और उनको वहां से निकाला जाए । विदेश मंत्री का मैं इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस को वह देखें ।

आपने जो समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Henry Austin.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, it is my turn now because yesterday, Mr Govindan Nair took my time.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Provided you will call me immediately after him, you can ask him to speak now.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Pajanor, you can speak now.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you on behalf of All-India Anna DMK for giving me this opportunity to take part in this motion of thinks for the Presiden's address. I cannot agree with the entire terminology of the motion, as it has been worded. We can only agree with the main portion and we are bound to express our disagreement on many of the items. As many hon. Members have correctly expressed in this House this has been the dullest statement that has ever been made in the Central Hall of Parliament House. It has stated that the President is very happy and is looking forward to a progressive year. In the term that has been prescribed for the Sixth Lok Sabha—for the first time, the monolithic rule has been dislodged and it was handed over to the Janata Party—a period of one year is one-fifth of the term and this cannot be termed as a short period to consolidate their aims and policies and put them before the nation. I was feeling from the outset that it is not only a dull address but an address which refuses to view the problems as they stand today in the country. The President says, he was pained to see the calamity that devastated the southern parts of the country in the form of cyclones and floods. I still hope that the Cabinet system is continuing. Any Cabinet minister speaking inside or outside the House speaks on behalf of the government. I do not know how many

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Members of Parliament have gone through the remark of the Health Minister when he recently visited Andhra Pradesh. He wanted to catch some votes by invoking the power of God. I do not know whether he used it as a Tantric method which he adopts in the Health Ministry for curing people? He said, "You were punished by God by sending cyclones because you did not vote for Janata Party in the last Lok Sabha elections." This is what a Cabinet Minister says and the President says, "This is a national calamity. My government has taken a very serious note of it and has done the maximum for the people concerned within its limited powers." I will come later to the point as to how far they attempted to tackle it as a national issue. But I am very much pained that a Cabinet Minister of this responsible Janata Government, who is very eloquent when he speaks on many subjects, tells our viliage people, who are not literate according to the letters but who are literate according to common sense and the heritage of our country, that "You have been punished by God because you have not voted for Janata Party". I do not know what he will say now after what has happened in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, where the people have given their verdict on the basis of the performance of the Janata Party in the last on year That is why we should see not only in between the lines and but also the writing on the wall, as Mr. Somnath Chatterjee said. This is my second terms in this House and in my small experience, this is the first time that members from the ruling benches get up boldly and talk about the misdeeds, misfortunes and omissions and commissions of the ruling party. I want to congratulate those bold members from the Janata Party because if I do not do it, it will become a fashion and throughout we will have a feeling that we are having wips on major issues. I am happy and I want to congratulate Mr Nair and many other members who pointed out the glaring omission and mistakes which have been committed.

Sir, it is being said that constitutional amendments have been made to restore fundamental rights, to give back to the judiciary its powers, to give the executive its right place and to take away authoritarian rule from this country. But I do not know what prevents them from taking off MISA. Perhaps I am afraid power is being tasted very well by the greatest people of the country. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Having tasted power, they want to keep MISA in a mini form and make other amendments in the Cr.P.C. so that they can detain people without giving any reason. I do not find any reason for their pointing out to the opposition always as if the opposition stood in the way of constitutional amendment. The Law Minister always speaks eloquently about this. They have made four constitutional amendment since the sixth Lok Sabha was constituted. I want them to look into these amendments. They are just paper amendments. When it is a question of judges getting back their powers, article 226 has not been restored to its original position. The entire people voted Janata Party to power with the hope that they will get back their powers, that they will have the right to go before courts and ventilate their grievances. But only the judges have been given back their powers, not the people. The President says, we are trying to amend the Constitution to take away the authoritarian portion that came in the form of the 42nd amendment. But the question is, so far what is the performance? So, on that score we cannot give our consent fully.

The President says, democratic values are being given a new term of life. But yesterday I was amazed to see the Prime Minister say in reply to a question in Rajya Sabha, "I am not prepared to discuss any matter with the parties or groups concerned, whereas I am prepared to

discuss any matter with certain individuals concerned." I do not know where he has found such a kind of democratic norm in the democratic set-up of any country in the past. It is a very vital issue. I have a feeling that there is a generation gap between me and the ruling class. I say this on behalf of the youth of the country, the new generation coming from what ever quarter it may be—maybe CPI, CPM, Janata, AIADMK or Congress. I feel there is difference of 44 years between me and the Prime Minister. I do not find the difference in age alone but in thinking also. I want to listen to my son who is 7 or 8 years old. They must read Alvin Toffler's "The Future Shock". They are not able to see what is going to happen tomorrow or day after tomorrow. They take a complacent attitude. That is why the arrogance of the emergency rule is coming in a new form in the present rule. I did not want to say it in such strong words, but I am forced to say it. It is being said, are we to amend the Constitution forty-two times in 27 years? What is wrong in it? Were our Constitution-makers such perfect omnipresent Gods that they gave us a Constitution which cannot be touched? What is the position of Centre-State relations in the present Constitution? Perhaps they did not touch the portions concerning centre-State powers. I read a beautiful article written by a professor from Bengal as to what are the powers given to the States and what are the powers given to the Centre. This matter has been discussed by not only experts but by those who are having the right to rule the States or at the Centre. If only such kind of people can have an idea as to what is the position of Centre-State relations. In that case, only the Chief Minister of a State and the Central Ministers who have had the privilege of ruling can have a dialogue, not other individuals. Bala Pajanor has never ruled any State nor has Mr Bhattacharya. But it is a question of States versus Centre. It is a question of an institution versus an institution. I was horrified to read in the Hindustan Times and other papers, the Prime Minister saying "I will not talk". We never listened to such a kind of tone in the beginning of Janata Rule. It was very mild and moderate. They listened to us and we thought, a change has come about. But now it is different. I say this because the President makes a beautiful statement, "Democratic value are being given new term of life". In what fastion? Perhaps it is old wine in a different bottle. That is why I say there is generation gap. When we go back to our constituencies not only in the south but even in Bombay, I see that the verdict of the people cannot be the final end. People are voting in a particular way because you failed to read in between the lines and the writing on the wall. So, I cannot agree with the President's statement that they are trying to give a new term of life to democratic values. I agree that we are free to make certain statements and express our own ideas after the Janata came to power. But expression alone is not the end of the matter. Expression must find place in action. When I say something, there must be some reciprocity. If you have a closed mind and if you are not prepared to listen to me, though you pretend to listen to me, that is not a democratic system. That is why when the Health Minister states that a calamity is sent by God, I feel they are making a mockery of democracy in this country. If this is going to be the system of government, I believe the death sentence for us by the people is going to come not in the distant future but in a year or two. You cannot fool the people for ever. That is why I say that the statement that they are trying to revive democratic values is a misnomer as far as I can see from their actions. The same thing applies to the Home Minister. I refer to these two because they are the top people. When the cyclone devasted Tamilnadu, I wonder how many Central Ministers rushed to our place. For twelve long days, I could not reach that territory. But they were politicalising the issue. Sir,

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you come from Andhra and you know what kind of politics they played from the Centre. It was not human sympathy and under standing that came from the Centre. I do appreciate Mr Bahuguna who came after five days.

But it took practically 15 days for the Prime Minister to visit that place. And the Home Minister has yet to find time to visit that place. They have been bold enough to make comments on us. To what extent was it treated as a national issue? I raised this issue when you argued on the question of grant. I raised the issue when the Calling Attention motion was brought. But to-day I find it mentioned that it was treated as a national issue. Please tell us, in what way you treated it as such.

The Tamil Nadu Government asked for Rs. 200 crores; we then reduced it to Rs. 130 crores. How much did you give? You gave Rs. 33 crores—and in what form? You gave it as Plan aid, in advance. It was not a grant. What is the Plan aid that you are giving? How do you come forward with such a blatant untruth and tell us that this problem was treated as a national issue?

What about Andhra Pradesh? They asked for Rs. 340 crores. You gave Rs. 63 crores. Can you come forward and say that you treated this problem as a national issue? On the contrary, I can site a solid example which I saw. A corpse was lying for 7 days, because of a fight between the Central Government—or the Railways —and the State Government. They were not in a position to decide, in what territory it was lying. It was photographed and shown all over the world. This is how you treated this problem of cyclone and everything, with national sentiments, with unity and integrity, which your party Members are trying to impose on us by means of language. If you want to create unity and integrity in the minds of our people, the throbbing millions who fought for the great cause of freedom, and who are going to stand by us for ever, for keeping Bharat as one, it cannot be done by language alone. We must create love for the Himalayas, the Ganga, Godavari,Kaveri and Kanya Kumari—and not by sentiments or imposing certain other things.

During this session, I have felt I have been insulted and injured very much. Four days back—I do not want to say who the Member was—when I wanted to get a clarification. when I wanted to say something on the question of language, and when I wanted to be understood in this House, somebody said that if I spoke in English or asked for English, I was not an Indian. I want to tell that Member—I do not know what his contribution to the freedom of this country is—that I have lost my father in the case of this country's freedom. He must remember that. I am proud to say that my father was with Bapuji and Nehru Ji during the fight for freedom. My national credentials are much more than the people from 'chhota' districts who come and proclaim that they are going to bring about unity in this country by means of forcing this kind of a language on us. It is such a sensitive subject. I want to ask these Members through you: "What is the mother-tongue of Anglo-Indians? Is not English their mother-tongue? Can English be eradicated?" This is a very important question. When I plead for something, they must understand that I am working for unity. But if you want us to get out of you, we are willing. You may send us out. But I beg of you: try to understand the problems from a national point of view.

I can speak several languages. I can understand seven languages. I can say this boldly. If these people are so much interested, how many of them have tried to learn one South

Indian language to give support to their conviction that Bharat is one, from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari? In their heart of hearts, they are nourishing a feeling. Why I say this is because it has gone very deep in this country—starting from the President to the last man.

We want to bluff people for a long time. We cannot bluff people for every. (*Interruptions*) This is the sentiment I want to express: let us not be pretenders and hypocrites in this country. Let us face facts. Because my learned friend from the other side interrupted me, I wanted to tell people of his party: "Your party is being noted in the South as the North Indian party. Do you know why? You came and addressed meetings in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in Hindi. You wanted to thrust it down the throats of people there. They felt that you were an alien."

I have a feeling that the cow-boy from England ruled this country as a Collecter, because the mother-tongue was English. I don't want the same thing to happen, i.e., a Chambal Valley follow to be the Collecter; and the posterity to blame us in future. I will not be a party to it. I want to make it clear to this august House to note, that the future generations should not say that I was a party to make this country a slave.

15 hrs.

May I cite one example? Because I have been interrupted, I want to concentrate on that subject. What will happen tomorrow? A person knowing only Hindi—he need not have any school qualifications; he need not have any education at all—can become a Minister of this country, whereas a man from Tamil Nadu or from areas where Telugu or Malayalam is spoken, can never become so, unless he is a learned man either in Hindi or English. Then better take away article 14 of the Constitution and say there is no equality in the country. It is not a question of sentimentalism. It is not as if I want to play to the gallery or attract the attention of the press. It is the question of national unity. My family has given the blood for it. So, I want to say with the utmost sincerity that my party and our beloved leader MGR believe in the Indian unity. Some of you here even now say things which I cannot understand. But I want to understand you. I have never refused to understand you. But, on the other side, what is the position? They refuse to understand us. You see the result of it in the entire verdict coming from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. I am not very happy about it also, because I believe both in democracy and in the unity of the country. But it is a mockery on the people to talk of freedom and democracy when there is nothing for them to eat. It is a cruel joke on the people to talk of the freedom of the press to talk of democratic values and constitutional democracy in this country when they do not have work, when you do not provide them employment.

I would make a special request to my hon. friends to come to the south, try to meet the people there and understand their problems. Why south, let them go out of the frontiers of their constituency and State and let them understand. Bharat before they open their mouth in this House.

There is a lot of politics even in the grant-in-aid and the Plan grant that is given to the Southern States. It is only a lip service practically. There is a lot of politics going on. I do not say that all that the Congress did was correct. The hon. Prime Minister came to the Southern States and made a remark that the amount that is granted to them has been misused. I do not know where that money has gone. If the people ask the same question about some of the State on this side or of the Centre, where will we be? So, let no responsible person make such remarks with a political view.

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I have always felt that there is a generation gap between the ruling class and the people. I used to say that the average age of a person in the Cabinet is 75. It is not only on the question of age but I am afraid it is so even in the thinking. You refuse to take certain good things coming from outside. I am saying this because it was the mentality prevailing in this House from 1971 to 1976. I was also a witness to it and I feel sorry sometimes that we were forced to be a partner in these mistakes also. But you must also remember that in this very august House, on the opening of the Sixth Lok Sabha, I categorically stated that you cannot under-estimate the gains of the emergency, specially the economic gains. Now you blame them for the MISA, for Preventive Detention, for the misuse of powers that have been given to the Government, but you are not prepared to admit the good things they have done for the people. Some of the schemes under the 20-Point Programme have benefited the common people and they have expressed their opinion in the elections in Karnataka and Andhra. I hope you will take due notice of it. If you simply go on talking without doing anything, people will not wait for you indefinitely. You have to do something for them immediately.

Coming to the Scheduled Castes and backward classes, a policy statement has been made in this House about the appointment of a Commission. I am not talking of the Shah Commission or the Grover Commission. The people will give their verdict on the findings of these commissions. But the Commission that has been appointed to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes how far it is going to be effective is yet to be seen.

Take the plight of harijans who are Christians. For 30 long years they are fighting for their rights. If it is Ramaswami, he gets all the benefits. The moment he changes his name to a Christian name, he is denied all the benefits. Why should this happen? Irrespective of whether he is a Christian or Parsi, his economic condition is the same. He remains in the same hamlet or hut. We know it practically, but our hypocrisy comes in the way, our dishonesty comes in the way. We shout at the top of our voice that they are our brothers, but this hypocrisy still persists. That is the reason why there was an incident in Varanasi, which was a very sad incident indeed. If you are not hypocritic, if you realise the problems of the harijans in the real perspective, if you remember that they continue to live in the same hamlet even when they change the religion, then only you can solve the problems. Be it a Hindu or a Christian, a harijan should be treated as a harijan purely on the economic plane and solutions should be found which are economical. But if we try to take a communal solution, a petty local solution, a petty political solution, one day the people of this country will rise and burn us in toto. But when I come to these principles and policies that are framed by our beloved Ministers on the industrial front, I do not know whether they are thinking on the same lines or on different lines. I am sorry to note that the Industry Minister says something, the Commerce Minister is putting something else and the Prime Minister says another thing. I do not want to say all this because I do not want to create confusion. I still believe that there is a Cabinet form of system in this country. If that Cabinet form of system is still continuing, I do not know the reason for this kind of contradictory statements from different corners of this country's government. Not only that, only yesterday, I saw a statement by the hon. Minister, Shri Vajpayee. Today he is denying it. Because of the statement which he has made, there is an adjournment motion in Tamil Nadu Assembly. I understood from his statement that Hindi would be introduced in the UPSC but today he is giving clarification saying entire-

ly a different thing. Meanwhile, my learned friends from the CPM moved an adjournment motion in Tamil Nadu Assembly. It is a buring issue there. Why this kind of contradictory statements? I cite an example. There is a Ministry called the Industrial Development Ministry. Of course, the Minister never came when there was cyclone and he was busy in elections. A coir factory has been given a licence in Kanyakumari District for manufacturing coir goods. They have produced the goods. 10 lakhs of goods are lying there. When the licence was granted, it was stated that they must export 75 per cent of their goods. Later on, in 1977 it was said that they must export 100 per cent. They were prepared to oblige that condition. The Commerce Minister is not sending the saman there to examine the quality control and send the goods outside. What is the net result? You know the reason. The Kerala Assembly passed a resolution and the Kerala Minister came forward with a petition and they want to politicalise the whole issue. The labour is very much agitated in Kerala. What about the labour in Tamil Nadu? 400 people will be thrown out of employment. It is a new industry which is coming out in the largest coconut growing State of Tamil Nadu which wants to encourage the people. I understand from the statistics and from the field of coconut growing areas for proper industrial development in Tamil Nadu, coir industry is to be encouraged and thereby we could give employment to 20,000 people. Why I say this is because industrial harmony is not made. That is the statement made by the Minister. What is the harmony? You go to the facts. They are actually contradicting. I am citing an example. Yesterday, my learned friend, Mr. Alagesan, said that they are multiplying small units into 580. Numbers alone will not make it up. If people can eat paper, the 20-Point Programme has made wonderful progress. That is the statement I made in 1976 and for that they had paid the price. If the people can eat paper, then they will be satisfied with the President's Address and our beautiful speeches in this House. And if we do not pay any respect to the implementation, then it is all right. They have one thing and that is industrial harmony Foreign trade is going up. There too, there are lot of mistakes. I do not know whether this is purposely made or they want to bluff us. If they want to bluff the Members of Parliament, I do not know where it will end. I just want to know what are the returns or remittances that are made in the foreign exchange. Last year in September, 1977, it was 190 crores, then it came down to 180, 160, 140 and I remember, it was 90 last month. It does not come out in our report. Why? If that is the way we are going to be treated, if that is the way we are going to be supplied with material and if that is the way how we are going to analyse our economic growth, I am afraid, we will not march. I have failed to see any wonderful progress made by this new Government in a period of 11 months. As one Member rightly pointed out, the ruling party cannot say that this is because of 30 years of misrule. I see 50 per cent of them as part and parcel of it. That is the reason why I go back to my first statement that there is a generation's gap. I saw Mr. Morarji Desai, hon. Prime Minister, missing only for a period of 8 years when he was not in the Congress. All throughout he was in the Ministry. Babuji was in the Ministry. Shri Charan Singh in some form or other was in the Ministry. Shri Bahuguna was in the Minstry. Shri Biju Patnaik was in the Ministry. Practically 50 per cent of them were in the Ministry during the misrule of 30 years. Let us not underestimate.

You go back to Carter's statement. Let us be honest. Take out good things whether it is from Bala or somebody else. Sometimes, truth may be harsh. That is the first essence of democratic system in any Govern-

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ment. If you are going to fail, if you refuse to take it, I am afraid, you will never make any progress in the country.

On the subject of economic progress, economic matters, whenever any suggestion is made from our side, whenever we make some suggestions, you do not take it from us. I have been noticing that some of the members on the ruling party side always point out to the Opposition side. Do you mean to say that the Opposition is meant only for opposing you? It is not at all so. We try to contribute many of our ideas. If it is a good idea, please take it. I want to compliment you on one thing. Today, I find many members from the ruling party side getting up and saying, "This is wrong; please correct it." I am also pained to see that we do not find any Cabinet Minister very often in this House whenever we make any suggestion. That is how they are showing great value and attachment to the democratic set-up of the country. When the hon. Members are speaking, the hon. Ministers are doing special work. I do not know what kind of work they are doing. If they are serious of their work, our country must have marched forward very fast in all these years.

Here is the *Economic Survey* for the year 1977-78. They are talking about many things here, about percentage of economic growth and all that. I do not want to go into details now. I will do it at the time of the discussion of the General Budget. What does the *Economic Survey* speak about? The sugar-coated lines are always there. It is such a bulky report. It is just like an MA student preparing for his examination, writing 40—50 pages for his examination, taking quotations from here and there, from Keans to Kaldor. Many such of the reports are being presented to us by the Government. The same is the case with the *Economic Survey* They should have taken out 40—50 pages quoting figures from here and there which are not necessary. They want to make it bulky. If an MA student writes 40—50 pages, he is assured of the Second Class and, if he writes 60 pages, he gets the First Class, But that is not the case here.

I say, there is a generation gap. They are thinking on the old lines, on the basis of what was happening in 1940s, 1950s, 1960s whereas we are now in the later part of 1970s. When I talk of '70s, I do not refer to the Ministers' age. I am talking about the generation gap. Please try to bridge it. Let us not make it a small issue. It is an important thing. With the utmost sincerity, I say, this kind of humbug must go If you go through the entire *Economic Survey*, you will find how bogus it is, how nebulously many things have been put into it. I want to know how it is going to help us. Many of us cannot make out anything out of it. On the other hand, the President in his Address has said that he is very much happy that the things are moving very fast and in the right direction. I do not know whether that is justified. I do not think so.

There are many major issues in the country. The question of language is the first one. Then, there is the question of Centre-State relationship; the question of the economic growth; the problem of unemployment and all that. There is no mention about employment. They talk of family planning. They do not admit about the complacency on the family planning front. The President has used the words "family planning" whereas the Ministry has changed the words to "family welfare" because the very term "family planning" was wrong. The population growth has gone to such an extent that it has not brought about proper economic growth. On the other hand, the President has shown complacency in this matter in his Address.

At this moment, I want to bring to the notice of the ruling class one thing—I say, the ruling class—and that is that the ruling class is of a varied nature in this country. This is the first time that we are having such a composition in our country. The Centre is ruled by the Janata Party; Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry are ruled by the All India Anna DMK Party; West Bengal and Tripura are ruled by the Communist Party (Marxist); Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are going to be ruled by Indira Congress; I have yet to see what kind of Government will be there in Maharashtra and Kerala is being ruled by a composition of a coalition Ministry. They are trying to bring forward the Anti-Defections Bill. But I am sure, the way this Government has been functioning in the last nine months, they will do it after they conveniently do everything in Maharashtra and then only that Bill may come up. Why I say this is that they do not have faith in what they say; they have no real conviction in what they say and they have no faith in principles for which the Loknayak Jaya Prakash Narayan fought. Let them be honest in what they say. Let them declare to the people what are their real policies. The people of this country are very much agitated. They are not happy with them. I want to cite only one of the many instances.

The people still feel that the Janata Government is once again trying to adopt the techniques and trivialities of the past Government. If the President had come with good things, then we would have been much happier. We have to tell the President through this House that we must point out to this Government to be straightforward, not only straightforward but pragmatic also; not only pragmatic but youthful also in their thinking and action. I appeal to you to help us so that in future they make amendments, so that States are given more powers, so that States become more powerful. When I am asking for more powers for the States, we are not for independent States; we are clear on the subject.

When the Constitution was framed, these States were given more powers. But after 1947, if you see the historical developments, once the power has gone to the Centre, they want to consolidate it; they are trying it through a unitary type of system. That is the reason why, we wanted to have a dialogue on this issue with the Government, but the Government has not come forward. This requires a serious consideration.

On the question of foreign policy, we are happy to see that our Government is developing very good relations with our neighbours. We all know about the Bangladesh business. We know how Members were agitated in this august House when Ganga waters were shared in such a manner that made Calcutta Port close for ever. I see there must be a certain amount of diplomacy even in that statement. When the President hails a certain policy statement, we have to accept certain things. But you know that we have to make our brothers sacrifice for developing these relations. We have to make them suffer for developing these relations. What is the biggest relation we have created in Sri Lanka. I am pained to see how in Sri Lanka our Tamilians and other people are being persecuted. In order to develop our international relations, we are prepared to sacrifice many of our brothers, especially in Sri Lanka. I do not claim that our people are very bright and all that, but it is our fundamental duty to defend our citizens wherever they may be. If we do not defend our citizens, who else can defend them.

As far as High Commissioner to Sri Lanka is concerned it is a common sense that you must appoint a person who knows at least one of the southern languages so that he can understand the problems of the people. What is the use of appointing a

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person who cannot follow one of the southern languages. A majority of the people who remain in Sri Lanka of Indian origin are from South and they have a feeling that their rights are not being protected. But you say that the relations are very nice, very good and all that. It is just because of change of Government here: it is just because of change of Government in Pakistan; it is just because of change of Government elsewhere; it is just because of change of Government in Sri Lanka.

It is the proper time that we should get up and defend our people outside. Since we are getting more foreign exchange, we are not happy. We must take a correct perspective and analyse the whole situation. Only then our people will be respected and they will be considered as honourable citizens of this country in future also.

I am completely in disagreement with the President's Address: I am in agreement only in so far as he says that he has given freedom to us. I am prepared to admit that people have realised about this freedom, but people cannot eat freedom by reading newspaper reports. You know about the Shah Commission and other commissions. There are thousands of commissions. There is the Sarkaria Commission. So many commissions have been constituted and they have submitted their reports. What is the action thereon? How much it has benefited the people? I am sorry to say that the Shah Commission is taking a very long time—11 months or 12 months; I do not know how much time it will take. If you want to take action you take action; otherwise, if you do not want to take action, don't take action.

I see the Home Minister is talking the same thing at Bhopal, Kashmir, Bangalore and at other places. I feel there are still some people in the Government who talk the same thing everywhere and make people forget what is happening at present. I remember the techniques of the fascist. I do not want to name anybody. They had the techniques of diverting peoples' attention from the economic problems to the trivial problems. In the present context, the same thing is going on here. 60 per cent of our people are still living below the poverty line. The economic problem is the first problem for us. To divert our attention from that, to take us away from that, they are instituting these inquiries into trivial things. And the price that they are paying for it is a very heavy price, not only in ballot, I am afraid people may even come with bullets. I am sorry to use this strong term. Bullet will not solve the problem. We are living in the Twentieth Century. Bullet is not the solution. We want to have discussions, but the Prime Minister is saying. 'We will not discuss with you'. We want to have constructive things, but they are going in only for Commissions. When we want to have an economic programme like uniting the Ganges with the Cauvery, they are giving scant respect to it. They are having only philosophical theories like prohibition, and so on. I do not want to express my opinion on that. I have my personal view on that from the point of view of revenue. If you ask me, honestly, this is not the time to preach moral things to the people of our country. People are asking for food, for shelter and for clothes. If this Government cannot give these, I think, the people will grab those from them by bullets.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the Finance Minister of a country makes his budget speech, people look to it perhaps with some anxiety and may be with some worry too, but when the Head of the State, the President of the country, makes his Address to

both Houses of Parliament, in a joint Session, people look forward to it with great hope and expectations. Generally these Addresses are intended to give new guidelines to the ship of the State, to reinforce confidence in the people that some new policies are being evolved, some new directions are given But I am sorry to say that, in this Address, one finds it difficult to see any clear-cut directions as to the policy that the Government are going to pursue in the year following. It is like a rudderless ship left without any direction. That is the impression that one gets on reading the speech.

It is indeed very good of the President to have thought of that killer cyclone which devastated us in the southern States, which took a very heavy toll of life and properties. But, I should say, the President should also have thought of the several accidents that took place last year—whether they are accidents or sabotages. I do not know. On the 1st January of this year, the whole world was shocked to hear of the accident off Bombay of a Boeing plane in which nearly 230 persons lost their lives. This was not an isolated incident; in the last year a few more incidents or instances were there. Alarms were sounded that such and such plane was going to be sabotaged this way or that way. That kind of a panicky situation kept all passengers in our planes in suspense and anxiety. At least about this aircraft accident some mention should have been made by the President.

In the Pacific Ocean, only a few weeks back, a big steamer belonging to our Shipping Corporation of India sank; one does not know whether it was hit by a cyclone or it was an act of sabotage; the entire ship, together with the crew, was sunk. And not a word is mentioned about it in this Address. Even today nobody knows what happened; the families of those ill-fated people do not know what happened; they are still living in anxiety.

It is also known that a number of railway accidents have taken place, At least one accident should have caught the imagination or attention of the President—the Ahmedabad-Delhi train accident in which one of our esteemed colleagues Shri Prakash Vir Shastri was a victim.

I have pointed out these things because the situation today is that one cannot travel by train, one cannot travl by plane, and one cannot sail by ship in peace and certainty. What is happening? Are these all accidents or cases of sabotage.

Wherever eminent Indians travel, threats of sabotage and intimidation is made. The recent incident at Sydney is the most shocking example. Has the Government been able to do anything to find out or unravel the mystery as to why, within this country and outside, these accidents are taking place.

Sir, in the President's address it has been said that during the cyclone all possible assistance was given and that the Government fully cooperated with the State Governments concerned. But perhaps the Government only shed crocodile tears when thousands of people lost their lives in Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent, in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep. The Central Government's attitude appeared to many as a sort of step-motherly treatment; all that was given was some advance from Plan allocations. All the southern States are now suffering; they do not know how they would make both the ends meet in the implementation of the Plans and most of the Plans have to be either deferred or left undone. What is the point in offering lip-sympathy if you do not give a substantial sum as grant-in-aid or at least some alternative arrangements should have been made to see that the Plans are not affected?

The President takes pride in saying:

"....Government have gone ahead with speed in restoring to the

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people the freedoms and protections guaranteed by the Constitution in their original plenitude."

It is true that some half-hearted efforts have been made and steps have been taken to make some amendments to the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, but what is happening under the very nose of the Janata Government now? Even in the States where the Janata Party itself is functioning, say in Madhya Pradesh, in place of MISA they are bringing other kinds of mini-MISAs or Preventive Detention Acts which militate against the whole spirit of the new Janata Government. When these things are taking place in this fashion, whether in Madhya Pradesh or Kashmir, how can the President, I wonder claim that democracy is being restored? On the other hand, when one analyses the process of democracy here after the Janata Government took over. what does one see? Mention has already been made of it and so I do not want to expatiate at length on this point, but what has been happening? Without any cogent reason, so many State Governments have been pulled down in the North. What have you done with the Karnataka Government? Though it had absolute majority in the State, for no reason at all and without even consulting the concerned people, the Governor decided to pull down the Government forty eight hours before the Assembly was to meet and you are getting it back in a fitting way now from the people at the hustings. Through the right path, the people expressed their verdict clearly in retaliation. Moreover, after dismissing the Ministry and ordering the elections, when the Chief Minister was a candidate for the elections, the Governor threatened, on the eve of the elections, that he was going to proceed against him for corruption on the basis of the priliminary report of the Grover Commission. The Government claims to be the watch-dog of democracy and yet it has indulged in this kind of sabotage of democracy.

Therefore, the people have shown their revulsion to this naked misuse of power by the Governor in Karnataka and the ex-Chief Minister was re-elected and probably he has become the Chief Minister again by now. I do not think that when one analyses the situation within the country or the situation obtaining around our country, the Government can ever think of doing away with the MISA of Preventive Detention Act. Within he country—in the interest of brevity, I do not want to give a full survey—the ideals, ideas and institutions for which the Congress Government during the last thirty years stood are being done away with or are being neglected. To that extent, you find that the whole country's fabric of unity and integration are shattering. Whether it be Kashmir, Punjab or Tamil Nadu or eastern India, you find that the unity and integrity which the Congress Government had preserved by developing a national sense through national parties are giving way to growth of regionalism, linguism and all kinds of fissiparous tendencies. It is perhaps these considerations which make the Janata Party leaders say that they cannot do away with MISA or they want additional powers through new amendments in the ordinary law of the land in order to take care of the internal law and order situation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was reported to have said that before we took major steps in our march towards socialism, we better looked back to the history of India. He pointed out that the unity of the country was a most imported prerequisite for any improvement on the socio-economic situation. Today, this aspect, the unity of the country or the integration of the country is being lost sight of and to that exent, fissiparous tendencies are raising their ugly heads. It is in this connection that my friend, the Deputy Leader of the ADMK has been saying that in the whole of South, many people are living in fear about the language policy of our Government. Every now and then in Parliament when somebody wants to

speak in English, he would be hooted down, or they would want him to speak in Hindi. I very much love Hindi and I very much want that our country should have a common language, but at this age, I cannot be expected to learn Hindi.

We should be tolerant and learn to cultivate the various segments of our society. We should try to enrich the idea of living together in a composite culture. Unless you do that you are not going to achieve what you want with grace. Unfortunately, some people of the Janata Party, out of some kind of arrogance or out of intolerancce, have been creating problems for the people who stand for integration. This is causing tension and bitterness in the southern states; that holds good to a certain extent in the western India and eastern India as well. Therefore, whether there is provincialism or regionalism or linguistic chauvinism, this is eroding heavily on the concept and the practice of building a united India. I squarely put the blame on the Janata Government or the chauvinists of the Janata Party who stand for linguism and regionalism. After all, the Janata Party is considered in several parts of the country as a regional party belonging to the northern region. I do not however subscribe to that view, but that seems to be the impression generally speaking.

The emergence of communalism is also a big malady, a serious problem which one has to face and the President should have made some reference to it It was the policy of the Congress Governments particularly led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to lift the people out of their limited loyalties like communalism, provincialism or casteism and develop among them a sort of fraternity on the basis of humanity that binds us all together; and, in fact, it did secure the integrity of the country as well. Today, what is the position? Most of us may have gone through several elections. Whichever constituency you go, you will find that people are seeking votes openly on the basis of communalism violating the provisions of the electoral laws. Communalism is running riot and I am saying this because this communal element is creating serious problems and spreading cancer in the whole body and social fabric of our country. This I am saying because our country was preparing to march from democracy and secularism to socialism in a more strident way, but now the road to socialism is blocked by the recrudescence of communalism and chauvinism. And for this, the Janata Party is mainly responsible, because today what we see is people are developing limited loyalities; Jat loyalty, or Brahmin loyality or yadav loyality and all these things are pampered in high quarters. Instead of bringing people together on the platform of nationalism, secularism and socialism, the Janata Party and the various components that constitute this hotchpotch party are encouraging this fissiparious tendency. Perhaps during the Congress regime also there may have been some trends of this type but now under the Janata Party it is assuming a proportion which no nationalist can tolerate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now pleased conclude.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I will skip over secularism and other aspects. But the word 'socialism' is completely forgotten under the Janata regime, I seldom hear people speak of socialism. In the Fifth Lok Sabha people were heard to talk about a socialism quite often and they were seeking new roads to socialism. But to-day this word is forgotten and it is a shame that we are trying to reverse the process that we have set in motion during the Fifth Lok Sabha or during the last 30 years.

I would like to touch on our industrial policy—I do not want to make a long speech because all these things have been covered. But I would like

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to say briefly something. If you study the development of any country which has been able to solve unemployment and poverty, you will find that only those countries that succeeded in bringing to bear on their economics science and technology and organising the people towards big endeavours have succeeded. I have read the book 'Small is beautiful'. But its ideas are relevant only in certain stages of development in a developing economy. But to say that our concentration would be mainly on cottage and small scale industries would be defeating the purpose. On the other hand, if our industrial policy has been to follow the course charted by Jawaharlal Nehru of establishing more and more large scale industries which would have generated more employment by establishing many more ancillary industries, one could understand. But how can small scale and cottage industries be developed in a rural area where there are no road facilities, where there is no electrical energy available, where there is no water available or other kinds of pre-requisites required for a rapid industrialisation? So, by the time you will have made the necessary infra-structures for the development of cottage and small scale industries, your period would have run out and the unemployment problem and poverty would have assumed proportions which nobody could control. Therefore, all your talk of development of cottage and small scale industries, while good in its own way will, in the context available in India to-day, not lead us to the goals included. Now take the example of China. The Chinese People's National Congress is meeting now in Peking. During Mao's period and later during the ascendancy of the gang of four, these kinds of doctrines were popular. Now, the present leaders of China are saying that they want to modernise the country, they want to provide the Liberation Army with sophisticated weapons, they want to establish huge industrial concerns and they are reversing the earlier process and through the application of the latest scientfic and technological achievements they want to make China modern country; they want to make China a powerful country whereas here your leaders are taking the country back to medievalism, back to a stage where this country will have lost the momentum of making the country great by the application of modern science and technology.

About agricultural development, a lot of people who have been scared about the way you are handling the agrarian problems. Your Home Minister is considered the symbol or as the spokesman of the big peasantry or the peasantry owning more than 5 acres. May be he himself is not a big land-owner. But that is the image he has created. When he says that emphasis should be made on agriculture, the word goes round that he stands for big peasantry and that big peasantry will become richer at the expense of the small farmers and the landless. The 70 per cent of the people who are below the poverty line or those marginal farmers, get scared. That is the reason why the Harijans or the backward classes or the weaker sections of the society are combining against your party government because they know that your agrarian policy is shaped to safeguard the interests of the feudal elements. Shri E.M.S. Namboodripad, the other day while addressing the meeting said that in Bihar in certain places even to-day women labour is being hired for a few annas a day or a few paise a day—50 paise or so a day. That is how land owners thrive by exploiting the weaker sections and are keeping them at subsistance level.

In Kerala wages for agriculture labour is Rs. 10/- per day.

Within the country and outside situations are developing in such a way that you will never be able to restore democracy. In this Address mention certainly should have been made

about what is happening in our neighbourhood. In Djibouti—Horn of Africa, United States have already moved their fleet equipped with all kinds of lethal weapons. It has been reported that Soviet Union is using Aden and other places for transporting armaments to Ethopia in its conflict with Somalia, much again our cry to keep Indian ocean a zone of peace, much against our repeated demands for abolition of the naval base in Diego Garcia in defiance of our foreign policy, in defiance to our plea to President Carter and other leaders. Big super powers are concentrating in our neighbourhood and any moment explosives situations can arise.

In the same way if we analyse the foreign policy of the United States their man concern in Western Asia and Arabian Sea is to boost Iran as a major power. Outwardly it will look palatable to have certain understanding between Shah of Iran and India. In juxtaposition with our differences with Pakistan, it may sound good. But in the last year 10 billion dollars worthi armaments have been sold by the USA to West Asian Countries—6 billion dollars worth armements to Iran and 4 billion dollars worth to Saudi Arabia and other countries. Huge armament piles are being made in West Asian countries, but no mention has been made in this regard.

In China warlike preparations are taking place. Chairman Hua of China has called upon the delegates to their National Peoples Congress to prepare for war. He said, "An International Anti-hegemonist united front with the third world as its main force is broadening."

Chairman Hua said in his report to the National Peoples Congress—"China must unite with all countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by the super powers and from the broadest united front against superpower hegemonism particularly against Soviet social-imperialism."

According to him broadest possible united front of developed countries and the third world against the super powers especially "Soviet Social Imperialism" is a must. He called upon the Army to be prepared for war.

These are the major developments that are taking place around us. No mention has been made about this serious international situation.

I do not mention about other things. An impression has been sought to be created that all is well and that India's foreign policy is taking care of our interest fully.

Considering both internal and external situation, I must say that we are passing through a crisis at a great speed and yet the Address does not reflect the real situation within our country or outside.

With these words, I conclude. I oppose the motion.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह (मलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर पेश किये गये धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं है, यदि स्टीफन साहब को राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कोई रस दिखाई नहीं दिया। नमक के कीड़े को मिश्री के पहाड़ पर बैठा दिया जाये, तो भी जिन्दा नहीं रहेगा, वह नमक के पहाड़ पर ही जिन्दा रह सकता है।

स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि यह भूसा है, जिस में दो दाना गेहूं भी ढूंढे से नहीं मिलता है। इस में राष्ट्रपति महोदय का दोष नहीं है, स्टीफन साहब की दृष्टि का दोष है। इस में सूरज का दोष नहीं है, देखने वालों की दृष्टि का दोष है। सूरज पर लांछन नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। जितने थोड़े समय में जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने जितना काम किया है, उस के लिए

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह]

उस की जितनी प्रशंसा की जाय, जितनी बधाई राष्ट्रपति महोदय को उन के अभिभाषण के लिए दी जाय, वह कम है। हमारी समस्यायें अनन्त हैं, हमारी आकांक्षायें अनन्त हैं, सीमित समय में अनन्त कार्य नहीं हो सकते हैं, सीमित काम ही हो सकते हैं।

हमारे मित्र ने यह भी कहा कि जनता पार्टी के मंत्री अलग-अलग बोलते है, इधर-उधर बोलते है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस से जनता पार्टी की सरकार में अनेकता कहां से दिखाई पड़ती है। यह इन्दिरा जी की कांग्रेस नहीं है कि जिसमें—

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the* Chair].

मालिक दिन को रात कहे, तो हम तारे चमका दें। उन्होंने यदि रात कह दिया है, तो आप कहेंगे कि तारे दिखाई देते हैं। हमारी पार्टी में हम आपस मे बहस करते हैं, अपने विचार एक-दूसरे के सामने स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक रखते हैं और फिर बहस कर के किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते हैं और आगे काम करते हैं। इस लिए हमारे अलग-अलग भाषणों और अलग-अलग विचारों को रखने से आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। जिस दल में इस प्रकार से विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता नहीं रहेगी, वह दल निश्चित रूप से निर्जीव रहेगा और मर जायगा। जनता पार्टी एक जीवन्त पार्टी है, प्रगतिशील पार्टी है, उस अपने विचारों को स्वतन्त्र रूप से प्रकट करने का अधिकार सब को रहेगा और काम करने का अधिकार सब के विचारों के समन्वय से होगा और यही हमारी सरकार करती है।

आप को याद होगा—गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी ने कहा है —

सचिव, वैद्य, गुरु, तीन जो प्रिय बोलहि भय आस
राज, धर्म तन तीनिकर होत वेग ही नाश।

अगर मंत्री मुंह देखी बात करने लगें, तो उस राज्य का सत्यानाश अवश्यंभावी है, जैसे आप का नाश हुआ। इस लिए मंत्री को, सत्ता रूढ़ दल के सदस्यों को हमेशा जागरूक रह कर अपनी सरकार की आलोचना करते रहना चाहिए, अपनी सरकार को सचेत करते रहना चाहिए और यदि आज वही काम जनता पार्टी के लोग करते हैं, तो उस में आप को अनेकता दिखाई पड़ती है। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह आप के दृष्टिभ्रम का दोष है।

अलगेशन साहब के भाषा का प्रश्न उठाया। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ उन से कहना चाहता हूं—मुझे गर्व है कि उन्होंने तमिल भाषा के लिए कहा कि वह बड़ी ही उन्नत भाषा है, शक्तिशाली भाषा है, बड़ी अच्छी भाषा है। वह हमारी भारतीय भाषा है, इसलिए मेरे जैसा आदमी भी उस पर गर्व करता है, लेकिन यह कहां की अकलमन्दी है कि वह अंग्रेजी को बड़ी अच्छी भाषा कहें या उस पर गर्व करें, यह कौन सी राष्ट्रीयता है। अगर आप तमिल के लिए झगड़ा करें, तेलगू के लिए झगड़ा करें, कन्नड़ के लिए झगड़ा करें, मराठी या बंगला के लिए झगड़ा करें और यह कहें कि वह राष्ट्र भाषा होगी, हिन्दी नहीं होगी, तो यह बात तो समझ मे आ सकती है, लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि अंग्रेजी राष्ट्र भाषा हो, यह किस राष्ट्रीयता का परिचय है?

हमारे ए० डी० एम० के० भाई ने कहा कि मैं अनुसूचित जाति का हूं। चूंकि हमारे नेताओं के भाषण वहां अंग्रेजी में नहीं हुए, इसी लिए हम आन्ध्र और कर्णाटक में

हार गये। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं—कि वहां कितने परसेन्ट अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग अंग्रेज़ी पढ़े हुए हैं? यदि हम ने अंग्रेज़ी में भाषण नहीं दिया तो हम हार गये, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों ने तमिल में भाषण करके या उन की भाषा में भाषण कर के, क्यों नहीं जीत लिया? हम यहां बैठ कर अंग्रेज़ी या हिन्दी में भाषण देते हैं तो हम लोग यह समझते हैं कि हम सर्वज्ञ हैं, सारा हिन्दुस्तान हम को समझ रहा है, इस से हमारे दलों में एक टीस उठती है कि आप हम को एक दूसरे की बात को अपनी भाषा में समझने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि इस सदन का हर सदस्य अपनी मातृभाषा में बोले और एक दूसरे को समझने का मौका दे। यदि हम अंग्रेज़ी के मोह को छोड़ दें तो इस देश की सभी भाषाओं को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिल सकता है। अंग्रेज़ी का समर्थन कर के आप व्यर्थ में भावुकता में आ रहे हैं और इस तरह की भावनाएं उभार रहे हैं। भाषा के प्रश्न पर और राष्ट्रीयता के प्रश्न पर कोई दक्षिण और उत्तर का सवाल नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की 14 भाषाएं राष्ट्रीय भाषा हैं और दक्षिण के लोगों की इस बात को मैं मानने को तैयार हूं कि हम लोग उनकी भाषाओं को नहीं पढ़ रहे हैं लेकिन मैं आप को न्योता देता हूं कि आप हमारे लिए इन भाषाओं को पढ़ने का इन्तजाम कीजिए और हमारे जैसे नये सदस्य तमिल, तेलगू, कन्नड़ और मल्यालम दक्षिणी भाषाओं को सीखेंगे। इन भाषाओं के पढ़ाने का अगर आप इन्तजाम कीजिए तो हम पढ़ने को तैयार हैं।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): You ask your Government to appoint some Lecturers to teach in the Universities. But, they are refusing to appoint them.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा: ठीक है। हम आप से भी कहना चाहते हैं और सरकार से भी कहते हैं कि आप की इस मांग से हम सहमत हैं कि संसद् सदस्यों को दक्षिण की भाषाओं के पढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

[illegible]

माननीय, हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने मूल्य वृद्धि की चर्चा की। आप यह देखिए कि इस मूल्य वृद्धि की चर्चा कौन कर रहा है? यह वही लोग हैं जिन्होंने रातों रात यूरिया के दाम 52 से 105 रुपये कर दिए और सत्ता से हटते ही कपड़े के दाम दुगने कर के चले गये। खाद का दाम 52 से 105 रुपये कर दिया और गेहूं का दाम 200 रुपये क्वींटल से 80 रुपये और 75 रुपये कर दिया। हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने श्रमजीवी का बहुत नाम लिया। श्रमजीवी, श्रमजीवी ही वह कहते रहे। क्या श्रमजीवी केवल वेतन भोगी ही हैं और किसान नहीं हैं? आज महंगाई को केवल इस पैमाने पर नापा जा रहा है कि वेतन भोगी लोग कितना महंगा माल खरीदते हैं। महंगाई को इस पर नहीं आंका जा रहा है कि किसान की लागत क्या है और उस को अपने उत्पादन का क्या मिल रहा है। वेतन, भत्ता और बोनस का समर्थन करते-करते हमें बहुत दिन हो गये हैं और उस के लिए कहते-कहते हम नहीं हारते लेकिन किसान के लिए हम क्या कहते हैं। उस को घाटे पर अपना माल बेचने को मजबूर किया जाता है। मजदूरों को अगर बोनस दिया जाता है तो मालिक अपने उस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए किसान को मजबूर करता है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हर मांग का समर्थन हम लोग करते हैं। बोनस, तन्खवाह और महंगाई भत्ते बढ़ाने का जहां तक सवाल है, वह जनता पर टैक्स लगा कर दे दिया जाता है। घाटा होने पर भी बोनस दे दिया जाता है। मालिक जब अपने मजदूरों का वेतन, भत्ता या बोनस बढ़ाता है, तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

में छूट दे दी जाती है और वह लड़ कर अपने उस घाटे को पूरा कर लेता है लेकिन अगर किसान के माल का दाम बढ़ता है तो डंडा ले कर घूमते फिरते हैं और कहते हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ गई, महंगाई बढ़ गई । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हू कि आज देश में वेतनभोगी लोग एक करोड़ होंगे और अगर एक परिवार में पांच आदमी लगा लें तो ये 5 करोड़ बैठते हैं और अगर छः आदमी लगा ले तो 6 करोड़ बैठते हैं । शहरों के लोगों को अगर 4 करोड़ मान लें तो कुल 10 करोड़ ये बैठते हैं । कारखानों में आग लगा कर, अखबारों में लिख कर और हड़ताल कर के 30 वर्षों से यही लोग सारी की सारी सुविधाएं लिये जा रहे हैं । अब इन 10 करोड़ लोगों के लिए क्या आप 50 करोड़ लोगों को बलिदान करना चाहते हैं ? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि श्रमजीवी, श्रमजीवी कहने वाले लोगों को सोचना पड़ेगा कि किसान भी श्रमजीवी है या नहीं ? वे कहते हैं कि किसान के माल का दाम अगर बढ़ेगा, तो खेत मजदूर मर जाएगा । 10 रुपये रोज खेत मजदूर की मजदूरी अगर आप तय करते हैं, तो कौन उस को देगा ? उस को न तो मोरारजी भाई देंगे, न आप देंगे, न इधर के बैठने वाले देंगे और न उधर के बैठने वाले देंगे और न शहर के बाबू देंगे । खेत मजदूर को काम किसान ही देगा और किसान तब देगा जब उस की जेब में पैसा होगा । कहा जाता है कि- महंगाई से जनता परेशान है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब गेहू और चावल बहुत सस्ता था तो कितने व्यक्तियों के यहां दोनों वक्त उपवास होता था । अब अगर महंगाई है तो कितने व्यक्तियों के यहां दोनों वक्त उपवास होता है । एक वक्त उपवास तो शायद होता हो । आज जब इतनी महंगाई है तो किसी व्यक्ति के घर चुल्हा नहीं जलना चाहिए । लेकिन नहीं । उपवास होता है काम नहीं मिलने से । अगर काम मिलेगा तो दाम मिलेगा और दाम मिलेगा तो माल मिलेगा । अगर काम नहीं मिलेगा, तो उपवास होगा । खेत मजदूर को काम किसान देता है । किसान काम तब देगा जब उस की जेब में पैसा होगा । इसलिए किसान को दीजिए ताकि वह मजदूर को काम दे ।

कहते हैं कि महंगाई आ रही है इसलिए कर्मचारी को महंगाई भत्ता दो । मैं कहता हूं कि किसान को सबसीडी दीजिए, तन्ख्वाहें, क्यों बढ़ाते हैं । कहा जाता है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी की और कारखाने के मजदूर की तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाई जाए, चाहे कारखाना घाटे पर चलता रहे । हम से भी हमारी उपज घाटे पर मांगी जाती है । श्रीमन्, आप हिसाब लगा कर देखिए कि जब 52 रुपये क्विण्टल यूरिया है तो गेहूं का दाम क्या होना चाहिए । इसका दाम दो सौ रुपये क्विण्टल से कम नहीं होना चाहिए । तन्ख्वाह पाने वालों को आप महंगाई भत्ता दें, बोनस दें लेकिन जो किसान आपको उपज पैदा कर खिलाता है, उसको चाहते हैं कि उसकी जेब में पैसा नहीं जाना चाहिए । वह इसी से पढ़ाई-लिखाई, दवा-दारू सभी खर्च चलाता है । ये नौकरी-पेशा लोग किसान को कुछ नहीं देना चाहते । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति को ज्यादा दिनों तक बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

अत्याचार की बात की जाती है । मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि इसकी यह माला कौन जप रहा है । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस के राज में जिस प्रकार का अत्याचार हरिजनों पर हुआ, वैसा अत्याचार जनता पार्टी के राज में नहीं हुआ है । इसी सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री अर्जुनसिंह जी भदौरिया जब हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के

खिलाफ प्रदर्शन करने गये थे तो कांग्रेसी सरकार ने उन पर गोलियां चलाई थीं। क्या अत्याचार हुआ था वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। मां और बेटे को नंगा कर के एक ही कमरे में रख दिया गया था, संभोग कराने की कोशिश की गई थी। इसके खिलाफ जब भदौरिया जी ने प्रदर्शन किया तो उन पर गोली चलाई गई। श्रीमन्, गोरखपुर जिले के धानींपुर तहसील में पूरे गांव को लूट लिया गया था। एक-एक हरिजन औरत पर नौ-नौ सिपाहियों ने बलात्कार किया। जब मुझे एक महीने के बाद पता चला तो मैंने इसकी जांच की।

श्रीमन् मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ-नौ दंगों की जांच की। गाजीपुर, इलाहाबाद, मेरठ, मऊ आदि आदि दंगों की जांच की। दंगा कराने वाले कौन थे ? अगर कोई हिन्दू था या अगर कोई मुसलमान था तो वह कांग्रेसी था। जनसंघ, आर०एस०एस० का कोई कार्यकर्त्ता, या मुस्लिमलीग का कोई सिपहसालार नहीं था। इस देश में अगर कोई सब से बड़ी साम्प्रदायिक पार्टी है तो कांग्रेस है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेसियों जरा अपनी कथनी और करनी को देखिये और इस तरह की बात मत कीजिए।

16 hrs.

हमारे मित्र बोलते समय कहते हैं कि सारे पाप जनता पार्टी के राज में ही हो रहे हैं। अरे यह क्यों भूल जाते हो कि परम्परागत और उत्तराधिकार में जो हमें पाप मिले हैं, हम उनका ही फल भोग रहे हैं। श्रीमन् मैं तो झगड़ों को प्रगति की निशानी मानता हूं। जो लोग परम्परा से दबते आये हैं, आज वे नये वातावरण में उठना चाहते हैं। इस उठने की और दबाने की प्रक्रिया में ही यह झगड़ा हो रहा है। आज हरिजन क्रान्ति करने को तैयार हैं। आप उसका नाम ले कर नोट भुना रहे हैं, मुसलमान का नाम ले कर नोट भुना रहे हैं। अब इससे आपका काम चलने वाला नहीं है। श्रीमन् मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अल्पसंख्यक आयोगों का गठन किया। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी से आशा करता हूं कि वह पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको लागू करेंगे। समाज का सब से कमजोर वर्ग जिस को कहा जाता है और जिन को आप सुविधायें देना चाहते हैं उनको लाने वाले ही आज गद्दी पर बैठ हुए हैं, हर एक पोस्ट पर बैठ हुए हैं। कानून का अपना कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है। कानून का अर्थ जो उसको लागू करते हैं उन के मन के मुताबिक होता है। जो कानून अब तक हमारे मित्रों की रक्षा किया करता था वही आज हमारी रक्षा करता है। हम अपने मन के मुताबिक उसका अर्थ लगाने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। थानेदार को आप हजार हिदायतें दें अगर ब्राह्मण और हरिजन का झगड़ा है और थानेदार अगर उच्च जाति का है तो उसके मन में थोड़ा सा उच्च जाति के लिए साफ्ट कार्नर रह ही जाता है अगर जनेश्वर मिश्र जैसा वह ब्राह्मण न हो तब। ऐसे लोग, ऐसे ब्राह्मण जो हरिजनों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर उनके हकों के लिए लड़ते रहे हैं और लड़ते हैं वे भले ही ऐसा न करें लेकिन आम तौर पर आदमी पक्षपात कर ही जाता है। इस वास्ते जब तक आप इन जातियों के लोगों को गद्दी पर बिठा कर कानून लागू करवाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तब तक इनके साथ न्याय नहीं हो सकेगा। अगर कोई कानूनी अड़चन इसके रास्ते में है तो उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये। मुझे बताया गया है कि किसी कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है कि पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक सीटें रिजर्व इनके लिए नहीं की जा सकती है। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि जनसंख्या के आधार पर बड़े लोगों के लिए ही आप सीटें

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

रिजर्व कर दें और बाकी सारी पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए छोड़ दें और इन में आपस में फी स्टाइल कुश्ती होने दें, उनको लड़ने के लिए छोड़ दें। जिस के लिए हो सकता है उसके लिए रिजर्व कर दें, चाहे जितनी हों। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस मामले को अधिक न टालें। आर्थिक आधार पर भी आप रिजर्व कर दें लेकिन इसको टालें नहीं। पांच सौ से अधिक जो तनख्वाह पाता है, इकोनोमिक होल्डिंग से अधिक जिस के पास जमीन है, जो इनकम टैक्स देता है इन सब के लिए आप रिजर्व कर दें, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति और धर्म के क्यों न हों, बाकी जो गरीब हैं उनको आप छोड़ दें, ब्राह्मण हो, भंगी हो, वे सब आपस में निपट लेंगे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बेकारी तब तक खत्म नहीं होगी जब तक एक आदमी और एक पेशा की नीति नहीं अपनाई जाएगी। एक ही आदमी खेती नौकरी और व्यापार तीनों ले कर बैठा हुआ है। ऐसी अवस्था में दूसरों को नौकरियां कैसे मिलेंगी, कैसे उनको काम मिलेगा। मुझे खेद है हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने एक आदमी और एक काम की योजना को आज तक भी अपने अभिभाषण में व्यक्त नहीं की है और नहीं कहा है कि इसको सरकार लागू करेगी। पता नहीं क्या करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि पूर्ण रोजगार की गारंटी इसी से हो सकती है।

विदेश व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में मैं अब कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं कि हमारी सरकार किस धातु की बनी हुई है कि वह प्याज भी खाएगी, पनही भी खाएगी और रुपया भी देगी। हमने कहा था कि गुड़ का निर्यात किया जाए लेकिन हमारी बात को नहीं माना गया। गुड़ गोबर करके निर्यात करना शुरु किया गया। हमने कहा कि चीनी की ड्यूल प्राइसिंग पालिसी को खत्म किया जाए, क्यों घाटा उठा कर आप लोगों को शूगर खिलाते हैं लेकिन हमारी बात को नहीं माना गया। अब उसी बात पर आये हैं। अब आपने कहा है कि घाटे पर चीनी नहीं देंगे। ड्यूल कंट्रोल को आपने माना है कि हटायेंगे। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि काम आप सब करगे लेकिन सब चौपट करके करेंगे। मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि गेहूं की भी वही दुर्दशा होने वाली है जो गन्ने की हुई है। गेहूं का आप कृपा करके निर्यात करें। चीनी का करें। किसान की, कैश क्राप के साथ आप खिड़वाड़ न करें। प्याज का करें। आलू का करें। लेकिन उनको आप सड़ा देना चाहते हैं। उनका आप निर्यात करने की व्यवस्था करें। निर्यात न रोकिये। और निर्यात आप करेंगे, लेकिन तब जब बाजार डाउन हो जायगा, कोई आलू और प्याज खरीदने वाला नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिये गन्ना, गेहूं, चीनी, प्याज और गुड़ का सबक सीखिये, नहीं तो देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था चौपट हो जायगी। क्योंकि किसान उत्पादन में लगा हुआ है। लेकिन अगर उसको लाभ नहीं मिलेगा तो वह निराश हो जायगा।

राष्ट्रीय वेतन मान की मांग बहुत होती है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री को राष्ट्रीय वेतन मान अभी मान लेना चाहिये। न्यूनतम और अधिकतम तय कर दीजिये और जौब ओरियेन्टेड नहीं कवालिफ़िकेशन ओरियेन्टेड पे स्केल बना दीजिये। यह नहीं चलने वाला है कि स्कूल का अध्यापक तो 300 रु० पाये और बैंक का चपरासी 800 रु० पाये। बैंक और एल०आई०सी में बोनस दे कर आपने और विषमता बढ़ा दी है। गांवों में महाजन सवाई पर रुपया किसानों को उधार देता था, लेकिन आप 100 की जगह 128 रु० किसान से लेते हैं—14 प्रतिशत सूद, 10 प्रतिशत पैनाल्टी और 4 रु० वसूली का खर्चा। चले तो आप बैंक से किसान को रुपया उधार देने, लेकिन पैसा

लेने लगे महाजन से भी ज्यादा । तो किसान क्यों आपके बैंकों से पैसा लेगा । सारा काम चौपट हो गया । इसलिये राष्ट्रीय वेतन मान नीति बनाइये । न्यूनतम और अधिकतम तय कीजिये, जौब ओरियेन्टेड की जगह पर क्वालिफ़िकेशन ओरियेन्टेड में स्केल बनाइये ताकि झगड़ा खत्म हो, और इसमें आपको नुकासन नहीं होगा, कुछ पैसे बचेंगे ही ।

अन्त में मैं भारत, पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । मैं लार का रहने वाला हूं, हमारे यहां के लारी लोग भारत, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश और नेपाल में रहते हैं । मेरे एक मित्र हैं जिसके मां बाप खाने बिना मर रहे हैं, लड़का पाकिस्तान में करोड़पति है लेकिन वह अपने मां बाप के लिये पैसा नहीं भेज सकता है । उसके बच्चों ने बाबा, दादी को नहीं देखा । एक अधिकारी है जिसके सब रिश्तेदार पाकिस्तान में हैं, वह भी रोते हैं । इस तरह के हजारों रिश्ते हमारे यहां हैं कि एक भाई यहां और एक भाई वहां । मां भारत में तो बाप पाकिस्तान में, बहन यहां तो भाई वहां । हम तो भोग नहीं रहे हैं, लेकिन जिनको इसका अनुभव है, जब वह बात करते होंगे तो रोते होंगे । इसलिये जिस तरह नेपाल में आने के लिये पासपोर्ट की जरूरत नहीं है वैसी ही व्यवस्था हो कि पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश में आने जाने के लिये पासपोर्ट की जरूरत न पड़ें । श्री जहूरल हसन लारी, जो संविधान सभा में विरोध पक्ष के नेता थे और यू०पी० असेम्बली में भी विरोध पक्ष के नेता थे, वह जब भारत आये थे 18 वर्ष के बाद तो उन्होंने रो कर के कहा, जब मैंने कहा कि भारत, पाकिस्तान और बांगलादेश का महासंघ बने, तो उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीर की समस्या है । मैंने जब कहा कि महासंघ में कश्मीर की कोई समस्या नहीं होगी तो उन्होंने आंसू भर कर कहा कि आप नहीं जानते हो पाकिस्तान में पढ़ाया जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ फौजी तैयारियां हो रही हैं । इतना उल्टा पढ़ाया जाता है कि वहां के लोग तुम्हारा विश्वास करने के लिये तैयार ही नहीं हैं । माननीय वाजपेयी जी कुछ अनुभव ले कर आये होंगे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कि अगर आना जाना खुल जायगा तो हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का हृदय मिलते देर नहीं लगेगी, क्योंकि एक ही जिगर के टुकड़े दोनों तरफ़ हैं, कृत्रिम दिवार गिरेगी । इसलिये पासपोर्ट की व्यवस्था समाप्त करें, और अगर सदबुद्धि आ जाय तो डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का सपना साकार करें कि भारत, पाकिस्तान और बांगलादेश का एक महासंघ हो ।

अन्त में चुनाव पद्धति के बारे में मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि वोटर कार्ड बंटवाने की व्यवस्था सरकार कर दे और एक ही मंच पर सभी उम्मीदवारों के भाषणों के लिये अलग-अलग क्षेत्र में मंच बनवा दे, इसके लिये उनसे खर्च लिया जा सकता है, इसके अलावा बाकी जितने काम हैं, उन्हें उम्मीदवार खुद करें तो इससे बहुत ज्यादा बोझ और परेशानी कम हो जायेगी और भ्रष्टाचार का पैसा भी काफी हद तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि आप हमारी भावनाएं हमारी सरकार तक पहुंचा दें ।

श्री छबि राम अर्गल (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 20 फरवरी, 1978 को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद् के दोनों सदनों के बीच जो अभिभाषण दिया था, उस पर श्री गौरी शंकर राय ने जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पेश किया था और डा० सुशीला नायर ने जिसका अनुमोदन किया था, उसके समर्थन में मैं अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । विरोध पक्ष की ओर से जो कटौती प्रस्ताव रखे गये हैं, उनका मैं विरोध करता हूं ।

[श्री छबि राम अर्गल]

विरोध पक्ष की ओर से जोर-शोर से लोग बोलते हैं, उन्हें यह बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है । वह पिछले 30 साल में किये हुए अपने कार्यों को आइने में पहले देखें, सारे का सारा उन्हें मालूम हो जायेगा कि उन्होंने क्या किया था, क्या गलतियां की थीं ? जनता पार्टी की सरकार उन गलतियों को नहीं दोहरायेगी, वह गलतियां नहीं करेगी, ऐसी मुझे आशा है ।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है—आम चुनावों के बाद इन महीनों में संसद् और सरकार ने संविधान में दी गई स्वतंत्रताओं और संरक्षणों को जनता को फिर से पूरे तौर पर हासिल कराने के लिये तेजी से काम किया है । न्यायालयों को उनकी शक्तियां दोबारा हासिल हो गई हैं; समाचार-पत्र स्वतंत्र हैं । नागरिकों को उनकी स्वतंत्रता पर मनमानी रोक-टोक लगने का अब कोई डर नहीं है । विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायापालिका के आपसी सम्बन्धों में और इनके साथ नागरिकों के सम्बन्ध में फिर से संतुलन बनाने के वायदे को कदम-ब-कदम पूरा किया जा रहा है ।—यह सारी की सारी बातें जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने की हैं और यही नहीं 19 महीने में हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्रों ने जो पाप किये थे, संविधान को जो खंडित कर दिया था, उसे भी पुनः प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिये जनता सरकार प्रयास कर रही है ।

42वें संशोधन से जो संविधान को खंडित कर दिया गया था, उसकी भी पुनः प्रतिष्ठापना की जानी है । लेकिन एक साल हो जाने के बाद भी उसमें अभी संशोधन नहीं हुआ है । मैं सरकार से चाहता हूं कि वह इसी सत्र में इसे लाये जिससे बार-बार इस बारे में विरोध-पक्ष की ओर से जो उच्चारण हो रहा है वह समाप्त हो जाये ।

सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई केन्द्र और राज्यों की है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन जो कर्मचारी हैं, आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० आफिसर्स बहुत कुछ अड़ंगेबाजी करते हैं । जो योजनाएं बनती हैं, उन सारी योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य इन आफिसर्स के हाथों में होता है । मेरा यह सुझाव है कि इन आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० की सेवाएं जो केन्द्र से संबंधित हैं, उनको केन्द्र वापिस ले ले । यह राज्य सरकारों को काम नहीं करने देते हैं । इनको जो वेतन-मान और तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं उसका चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

आपको मालूम होगा कि आई०ए०एस० का लड़का आई०ए०एस० बनता है और आई०पी०एस० का लड़का आई०पी०एस०/ सारे का सारा भ्रष्टाचार ये आई०ए०एस०। और आई०पी०एस० के लोग किये हुए हैं, इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये । मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि इसको वह बारीकी से देखे और अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों का सबसे अधिक अनहित इस आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० लाबी ने किया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों से आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० की सेवायें वापस ले ले । आज स्थिति यह है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में डायरेक्टर आफ़ एजूकेशन आई०ए०एस० हैं, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में डायरेक्टर आफ़ इंडस्ट्रीज़ आई०ए०एस० । सब पदों पर आई०ए०एस० के लोग बिठा दिये गये हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार यह व्यवस्था करे कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में किसी शिक्षा-शास्त्री को नियुक्त किया जाये, इंडस्ट्रीज़ का काम देखने के लिए किसी स्पेशलिस्ट की नियुक्त किया जाये । सभी विभागों में उन विषयों के माहिर लोगों को ही नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन आज सब जगह आई० ए०एस० लाबी काम कर रही है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार शिक्षा के बारे में दोहरी नीति को समाप्त करे । पब्लिक स्कूलों और सैंट्रल स्कूलों में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाता है । वहां खर्चा इतना ज्यादा है कि ये लोग वहां नहीं जा सकते हैं । मुझे आशा है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार जनाकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप देश में एक समान शिक्षा व्यवस्था लागू करेगी ।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के आरक्षण के बारे में उधर से बहुत जोर-शोर से बातें कही गई हैं । मैं उन मित्रों से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि संविधान में इन वर्गों को जो आश्वासन दिये गये हैं, पिछले तीस वर्षों में उन्होंने उन आश्वासनों को कहां तक पूरा किया है—उन्हें पूरा नहीं किया गया है । मैं जनता पार्टी की सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस प्रकार की गलतियां न करे ।

अनुसूचित जातियों और कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था 1980 में समाप्त होने जा रही है । या तो इन वर्गों के आरक्षण को कैरी फ़ार्वर्ड कर के 1980 तक पूरा कर दिया जाये, और तब रिजर्वेशन को भले ही समाप्त कर दिया जाये; लेकिन अगर तब तक यह नहीं हो सकता है, तो फिर इस अवधि को और दस साल के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाये । इस का कारण यह है कि ये वर्ग अभी भी बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं । यद्यपि उन की राजनैतिक असमानता तो काफ़ी हद तक दूर हो गई है, लेकिन उन की आर्थिक विषमता अभी भी मौजूद है, जिस को मिटाना आवश्यक है । धर्म और जाति के आधार पर जो भेदभाव किये जाते हैं, उन्हें भी समाप्त करना होगा ।

मेनटेनेंस आफ़ इनटर्नल सिक्युरिटी एक्ट, जो वास्तव में मेनटेनेंस आफ इन्दिरा सिक्युरिटी एक्ट था, अभी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है । उसे समाप्त करना चाहिए ।

मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा राज्य है । पिछड़े राज्यों को जो सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिए, वह उसे नहीं दी जा रही हैं । योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश को गाडगिल फ़ार्मूला के अनुसार पर्याप्त धनराशि नहीं दी है । मैं समझता हूं कि गाडगिल फ़ार्मूला को मन्जूर कर लेना चाहिए था । उस फ़ार्मूला के आधार पर सारे देश को 4300 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी जानी थी, जिस में से मध्य प्रदेश का भाग 430 करोड़ रुपये था, लेकिन वह सहायता नहीं दी गई ।

इस सहायता का आधार यह था कि सूखा-उन्मुख क्षेत्र, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र और बड़े शहरी क्षेत्रों से संबंधित समस्याओं को विशेष समस्या माना गया था । ये सारी बातें मध्य प्रदेश पर लागू होती हैं, और इसलिए यह सहायता मध्य प्रदेश को दी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं दी गई । मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री और योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष के बीच इस विषय पर पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ था कि मध्य प्रदेश को गाडगिल फ़ार्मूला के अनुसार सहायता दी जाये । राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने, जिस के अध्यक्ष प्रधान मंत्री हैं और सभी मुख्य मंत्री जिस के सदस्य हैं, सितम्बर, 1976 में यह निर्णय लिया था कि पांचवीं योजना-काल में केन्द्रीय सहायता गाडगिल फ़ार्मूला के आधार पर दी जायेगी ।

आपको मालूम होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजन-आदिवासियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है । उन के विकास के लिए योजना आयोग की सिफ़ारिशों के अनुसार अतिरिक्त धन की आवश्यकता थी, लेकिन वह सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है । मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजन-आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए कई परियोजनायें लागू की जा रही हैं । उन में कटौती की गई है, जो कि नहीं करनी चाहिए थी । जब सरकार हरिजन-आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्गों को बढ़ावा देने की बात

[श्री छवि राम अर्गल]

करती है, तो यह सहायता भी देनी चाहिए ।

आप को मालूम है कि राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों के बीच कई अन्तर्राज्यीय विद्युत् लाइनें और अन्तर्राज्यीय मार्ग हैं । मैं मुरैना क्षेत्र से चुन कर आता हूं । चम्बल बैली में रहने वाले डाकुओं ने हजारों सालों से उस क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं होने दिया है । (1) चम्बल पाली घाट श्योपुर, (2) चम्बल घाट मेंड़राल करोली सवलगढ़ रोड़ पर अन्तर्राज्यीय पुल मंजूर हैं लेकिन उनके टेंडर की प्रक्रिया चल रही है । कभी टेंडर मांगा जा रहा है कभी कुछ हो रहा है लेकिन उन पर कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हो रहा है । दोनों पुल मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान की सीमा पर हैं । अन्तर्राज्यीय पुल बनने मे अवरुद्ध मार्ग खुलेगा । राजघाट का पुल भी इसी वर्ष बनने की बात थी । वह भी मार्ग अवरुद्ध है । रेल मंत्री जी ने अपना बजट पेश किया । उस पर भाषण देते हुए उन्होंने कहा था कि हम पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइन ले जाएंगे । सवाई माधोपुर मे इटावा तक एक रेलवे लाइन निकालने का प्रस्ताव था । मध्य प्रदेश जो एक पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है उस में मे हो कर वह रेलवे लाइन गुजर रही थी । लेकिन उसका कोई प्राविजन रेल मंत्री जी ने नहीं किया । इस तरह से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के आधार पर योजना बनाने की बात पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है ।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज सम्पदा की कोई कमी नहीं है । उस आधार पर बेलाडीला में अयस्क का एक कारखाना लगाया जाना आवश्यक था लेकिन वह नहीं लगाया गया । मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध अयस्क के लिए एक कारखाना प्रस्तावित है । वह तुरन्त लगाया जाये मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की वजह से आज जो नगरपालिकाओं की आय कम हो गई हैं उस के लिए उन्हें अधिक सहायता देने की आवश्यकता है । अगर केन्द्र उस में और अधिक सहायता उन्हें दे तो मध्य प्रदेश की म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज की जो हालत खराब हो गई हैं उसका सुधार हो सकता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में बहुत कुछ उछाला गया और कहा गया । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो काम किया है वह बाकी राज्य सरकारों सें नहीं किया । मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार पहली सरकार है जिस ने 18 साल की आयु वालो को मताधिकार को मान लिया । पंचायतों के जो चुनाव होंगे उन में 18 साल के व्यक्तियों को वोट देने का अधिकार वहां दिया गया है । हरिजन और आदिवासियों के हित में कई काम मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने किए हैं । सरपंच अगर सवर्ण होगा तो उप-सरपंच हरिजन होगा यह फैसला मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने किया है । हमारे मित्र जो कहते हैं कि वहां मिनि मिसा लागू किया है तो आप को मालूम हैं कि सारे देश में हिंसा और अराजकता का वातावरण फैलाने का काम कुछ शक्तियां कर रही हैं । अभी बनारस की घटना आप को मालूम ही है । और भी ऐसी कई घटनाएं हैं । हमारे मुरैना जिले में कांग्रेस के राज्य में भड़ौली ग्राम को जला दिया गया । इस प्रकार की कई घटनाएं कांग्रेस के राज्य में हुई

थीं । उन में कमी हुई हैं यह सच हैं लेकिन एक भी घटना ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

भूमि वितरण का काम पिछली सरकार तीस सालों में नहीं कर सकी । हमारी सरकार भी पिछली सरकार का अनुसरण कर रही है । मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो तीस सालों में वे नहीं कर पाए हमारी सरकार उस काम को एक साल के अन्दर कर सकती थी लेकिन इस को किया नहीं । इसलिए इस को द्रुत गति से करना चाहिए ।

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । बाढ़ सूखा भूमि कटाव आदि के लिए हमारे प्रदेश को 30, 40 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है । यह सहायता दी नहीं गई है । अधिकांश भाग हमारे प्रदेश का बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहा है और कुछ सूखे से पीड़ित रहा है । इस सारी की सारी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहायता करने की आवश्यकता है । कोयला भी वहां पड़ा हुआ है । मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिक वित्तीय सहायता वहां के लिए दे ।

तीस सालों में हमारे मित्र जो सामने बैठे हैं उन्होंने निरक्षरता के विषय में कोई विशेष अभियान नहीं चलाया । मैं चाहता हूं कि जनता सरकार निरक्षरता मिटाने के लिए अभियान चलाए और 14 साल तक के बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू करे । यह मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है ।

जहां आदिवासी विकास खंड हैं वहां पर तो आदिवासी परियोजनाएं लागू हैं लेकिन जहां हरिजन बाहुल्य क्षेत्र हैं वहां कोई योजना नहीं है । इन क्षेत्रों में हरिजन बाहुल्य विकास खंड बनाए जाएं और उनके विकास की परियोजनाएं लागू की जाएं । जो सुविधाएं आदिवासियों को दी जाती है वह हरिजनों को भी दी जाएं । तीस सालों से वह हुआ नहीं है । खेतिहर मजदूर और श्रमिकों के बारे में भी मैं आप के सामने कुछ विचार रहना चाहूंगा । हमारे यहां जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, उन को तीन-चार रुपए रोज मजदूरी मिलती है, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है, यह अधिक मिलनी चाहिए । इस के बारे में अभी तक सरकार द्वारा विचार नहीं किया गया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उन की दैनिक मजदूरी को बढ़ाया जाए ।

आप को मालूम है कि हमारी सरकार की नीति है कि हम छोटे उद्योग का, कृषिजन्य उद्योगों का विकास करेंगे । लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान अपने यहां के स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां आज 65 पंजीकृत यूनिट्स बन्द पड़े हैं । आप को यह मालूम है कि सरकार की तरफ़ से अनेकों तरह के इंस्पैक्टर्स काम करते हैं, सेल्ज़ टैक्स इंस्पैक्टर, इण्डस्ट्रीज़ इंस्पैक्टर, एक्साइज़ इंस्पैक्टर, पुलिस इंस्पैक्टर— ये लोग इन यूनिटों को काम नहीं करने देते हैं । बहुत से शिक्षित बेरोज़गार अपना धन्धा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ये लोग तरह-तरह की रुकावटें डालते हैं, जिस से वे लोग रोज़गार नहीं कर पाते हैं ।

आज देश में बहुत से भारी उद्योगों की इकाइयां घाटे में चल रही हैं । कई मिनी स्टील प्लांट्स हैं— जिन को एक जगह से उठाकर दूसरी जगह ले जा कर लगा देते हैं और इस काम के लिये सरकारी एजेन्सियों के माध्यम से,

[श्री छवि राम अर्गल]

वित्त निगम के माध्यम से पैसा ले लेते हैं । जो उद्योगपति इस प्रकार पैसे का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, उन के ऊपर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिये । भारी उद्योगों के बारे में सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये । और जहां पर भी भारी उद्योग लगें, वहां उनका प्रभाव स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज़ पर नहीं पड़ना चाहिये । कहीं पर यदि कपड़े की मिल लगाई जाये, तो इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि छोटे-छोटे पावर लूम्ज़ सुरक्षित रहें । अगर बड़े उद्योग में बुनाई का काम किया जाये, तो जो छोटे-छोटे काम हैं, जैसे ताने का काम है, यह छोटे उद्योगों को दिया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन पिछले सालों में ऐसा नहीं किया गया है ।

एक विशेष बात की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं– उत्पादन पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती है तो इसका प्रभाव अधिक पड़ता है । इसलिए आप उत्पादन पर टैक्स लगायें । बहुत सी मिलें बीमार हो जाया करती हैं और उद्योगपति उन मिलों को बन्द कर देते हैं । इसके बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये ताकि मिलें बीमार घोषित न की जा सकें ।

मेरा क्षेत्र चम्बल कमाण्ड एरिया का क्षेत्र है, जो बहुत समय तक डाकू पीड़ित क्षेत्र रहा है । वहां पर लाखों एकड़ भूमि को रिक्लेम कर दिया जाये, तो वह भूमि कृषि योग्य हो सकती है । आप को मालूम होगा ––हमारे यहां इस काम के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा काफ़ी पैसा दिया गया, लेकिन उस पैसे को रिक्लेमेशन की स्कीम पर खर्च नहीं किया गया । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार चम्बल के बीहड़ों का समतलीकरण करे । इसी भूमि में डाकू पैदा होते थे, वहीं छिपते थे, लेकिन आदरणीय जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के आवाहन पर यह समस्या खत्म हो गई थी, सभी डाकुओं ने समर्पण कर दिया था लेकिन अब यह समस्या पुनः पैदा होने लगी है । चम्बल के बीहड़ों को रिक्लेमेशन करा कर युद्ध-स्तर पर यह भूमि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में बांटी जाये और सरकार स्वयं इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले कर कराये ।

आप को मालूम होगा –– हमारे प्रदेश से कई अन्तर्राज्यीय मार्ग बनाने के प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आये हैं । चम्बल के ऊपर पुल बनाने का प्रश्न है, जिस पर अभी तक विचार नहीं हुआ है, यद्यपि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस को प्रस्तावित किया गया था । मैं चाहता हूं कि अन्तर्राज्यीय मार्गों का तुरन्त निर्माण कराया जाये ।

हमारा प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा और डाकू पीड़ित क्षेत्र रहा है । इसके विकास के लिये योजनायें बननी चाहियें । हमारे यहां चम्बल का पानी जहां एक अभिशाप था, वहां वरदान भी सिद्ध हुआ है । चम्बल सिंचाई प्रणाली से 5 लाख, 60 हजार एकड़ में सिंचाई हो रही है लेकिन गत 5–6 वर्षों से करीब-करीब दो लाख एकड़ भूमि में जल-निकास की समस्या गम्भीर रूप धारण कर गई है ।

जमीन खराब हो गई है । कृषि विशेषज्ञों के प्रतिनिधि ने चम्बल कमान्ड स्कीम को सिक स्कीम बताया है--

Chaimbal project is a sick project.

चम्बल नहर प्रणाली से रिसान का पानी आस-पास के क्षेत्र में बुरी तरह भरा रहता है जिस के कारण सवलगढ़, पहाड़गढ़, जीरा, मेहगांव आदि क्षेत्रों में हजारों एकड़ भूमि काश्त से वन्चित हो चुकी है ।

चम्बल नहर प्रणाली में जल निस्सारण का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया तो कई स्थानों पर जो खेती की जा रही है वह खराब हो जाएगी । मैं चाहता हूं इस के लिए भी योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए और सिंचाई विभाग को कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने चाहिए और सिंचाई की जो अव्यवस्था है, उस को दूर किया जाना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn now for half an hour to re-assemble at 5 p.m. for the presentation of the budget

16.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1978-79

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the year 1978-79.

2. The Economic Survey has presented a detailed review of the trends in the Indian economy for the current year. I shall, therefore, refer only briefly to them.

3. We inherited a highly explosive inflationary situation when we took office. Prices in 1976-77 went up by over 12 per cent. In a year in which real gross national product increased by less than 2 per cent, money supply went up by 20 per cent. Thus at the beginning of 1977-78, the economy was faced with a massive excess of liquidity which threatened to unleash a fresh bout of inflation. In the early part of the year, our Government, in the process of honouring its commitments made to the people, withdrew the compulsory deposit scheme and also restored the statutory bonus of 8.33 per cent. These measures no doubt further added to the pressure of demand. Against this background, it is most gratifying that the economy has been so managed during the current year as to ensure that prices did not increase. Hon'ble Members will be pleased to note that the wholesale price index is today lower than the level inherited by us from the previous Government.

4. This relative price stability has been achieved by pursuing an active policy of supply management and public distribution and a policy of restriction on money and credit. The issue of cereals and sugar from the public stocks has been liberal. Large quantities of edible oil, cotton and artificial fibres were imported to make up domestic shortfalls. Exports of a number of essential commodities were regulated and export duties were adjusted in order to increase domestic availability. Both administrative and monetary steps were taken to ensure that speculative hoarding did not take place and cornered stocks came on to the market. At the same time an active support programme was pursued with regard to many commodities other than cereals to en-

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sure incentives for adequate production. We can justifiably claim that significant progress was made towards evolving an integrated price and distribution policy for essential commodities.

5. I derive added satisfaction from the fact that relative price stability has been maintained against the background of a rapidly expanding economy. The gross national product will register a satisfactory growth of 5 per cent in the current year as compared to 1.6 per cent in 1976-77. Agricultural production which had declined sharply last year is expected to more than make up the lost ground. Foodgrain production is expected to exceed last year's level by about 10 million tonnes despite the natural disasters in the South. The production of commercial crops is also expected to improve considerably.

6. This result has been achieved in part due to good weather but to an even greater extent because of the increased irrigation potential, increased use of fertilizers, pesticides and high yielding variety seeds. Additional irrigation potential created during the year will be 2.23 million hectares—the highest achieved in a single year so far. The use of fertilizers is expected to go up by 23 per cent to 4.2 million tonnes. The area under high yielding variety seeds is expected to increase to nearly 35 million hectares in 1977-78, an increase of more than 2 million hectares over the previous year. Clearly the basis now exists for a more dynamic growth of agriculture in the years to come.

7. The balance of payments continues to be strong. Export growth has, however, slowed down considerably. Slow growth of the world economy, growing protectionism, a sharp decline in some commodity prices and a lack of demand for others account for this. It is important, therefore, that we do not relax in our export efforts. We should indeed continue to strengthen the export organisation that has been built up and the image of Indian exports that has been created while simultaneously improving the competitiveness of our exports further.

8. The country's foreign exchange reserves have risen further, despite an increase in imports, because of continued inward remittances and a small surplus on trade account. Since reserve accumulations amount to lending abroad, these should be drawn down and used for internal development by a poor country like India.

9. A number of steps have been taken to utilise these reserves but the continued accretion indicates that these are not enough. I, therefore, propose to create a new facility under which term lending financial institutions and public sector banks will provide rupee finance on appropriate terms to cover the import costs of approved projects. This will be in addition to the rupee finance which is already being made available to cover domestic costs. A consortium of banks will be formed to provide such loans, supplementing the finance by the term lending institutions.

10. At the same time, I want to dispel the impression that our reserves are so large that they have to be spent without any real justification The fluctuations in our balance of payments arising from swings in agricultural production and in the prices of some of our essential imports are large, and we do not have a secondary line of reserves as the developed countries have. A substantial volume of reserves is thus necessary for us to have manoeuvrability and flexibility in our development policy. We should, therefore, use them wisely to increase our development potential and not fritter them away.

11. Industrial production in the current fiscal year is expected to show an increase of 5-6 per cent. This is no doubt less than the growth of industrial production in 1976-77. However, it has to be recognised that the lower growth rate this year is to a large extent due to the shortage of power which is directly attributable to the past neglect of this vital sector. Besides, a substantial part of the increased output of major industries in 1976-77, such as iron and steel and coal went into inventories rather than in satisfying final demand. By contrast, inventories in these industries have shown a healthy decline in the current year.

12. It goes without saying that we cannot be satisfied with the present rate of growth of industrial production. We must strive for acceleration in industrial growth since it can make a material contribution in generating new employment opportunities, maintaining price stability and providing savings for future growth. An increase in public investment, particularly in infrastructural facilities such as power, coal, transport and irrigation can provide the necessary fillip. In addition, there is an urgent need to improve project implementation and make an effective use of resources.

13. An improvement in the state of consumer goods industries depends upon cost reduction through more efficient operation and modernisation and on generation of a more broad-based demand. An increase in rural incomes resulting from the increased emphasis on agricultural investment and rural development should prove beneficial to a wide range of industries. This only reinforces our conviction that rural development should constitute the heart of the future strategy of growth.

14. The role of exports should not be underestimated in this regard. Export demand has sustained to a significant extent industries like engineering, leather, iron and steel, textiles and sugar. Though in a continental economy like India export led growth may be out of question, the important role which exports can play in sustaining production and investment needs to be emphasised. The relative freedom and manoeuvrability which growing export earnings have given to policy making underscore the importance of a sustained export drive

15. In spite of the considerably better economic performance during the current year, the basic problems of unemployment and poverty continue to be with us. A year is too short a period to make any serious impression on these gigantic problems. We made a beginning last year by allocating more resources to agriculture and ancillary services, irrigation and rural infrastructure. We will have to persist along these lines because it is only over time that the necessary increase in output and employment will come about. The effort to plan, build an implementation organisation, arrange supply lines of inputs and marketing will have to go on unremittingly. The details of this general strategy of development will be available to us when the new Plan is presented to the nation next month.

16. Certain broad decisions which will be part of this strategy have already been taken. Government have formulated a target of creating an additional irrigation potential of 17 million hectares in the next 5 years. Nine million hectares will be under major irrigation and 8 million hectares will be under minor irrigation so that an optimal use will be made of both surface and ground-water resources. Simultaneously efforts will be made to ensure that this potential as well as existing facilities are used effectively. The supply of inputs will be increased through investment in industries like electricity and fertili-

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zers. Government will also promote the use of organic manures along with chemical fertilizers to protect the quality of the soil over the long run. Command area development programmes will be implemented vigorously.

17. In many parts of the country a large proportion of the area under cultivation is without irrigation at present and it will be without irrigation in the future as well because of lack of adequate surface or ground water resources. These areas also have to prosper if rural disparities are not to widen. Therefore much more attention will have to be paid to dry cultivation methods. This is extremely important because all of our millets, and a large proportion of pulses, oilseeds and cotton are grown under such conditions, leading to low growth of output and violent fluctuations in output and prices.

18. Along with agriculture small industries and rural industries have an important part to play in the elimination of poverty and unemployment. The new Industrial Policy Statement embodies this goal of government policy. Large areas of production have been reserved for cottage and small industries and an improved organisation which will help them grow faster has been outlined. At the same time, since many of these industries may not be viable without a great deal of technical improvement, there is an urgent need to undertake research and render technical assistance to them. I earnestly hope that efforts in this direction will be made by public sector enterprises and others in the organised sector.

19. Industrial unrest has been causing a great deal of anxiety this year. A certain reaction to the earlier constraint under the obnoxious emergency regime is understandable. But output is likely to be affected seriously if this unrest is allowed to continue unabated. While the legitimate demands for additional emoluments should be met, these have to be appraised against the socio-economic realities of the country. It is, therefore, important to have guidelines to determine a wages, incomes and prices policy We have appointed a study group to suggest guidelines for such a policy Its report is due to be submitted shortly. A loss of production is not in the interest of the country. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that labour, management and government cooperate in bringing about harmonious industrial relations.

20. The availability of resources for development does not seem to have kept pace with the need for investment. This is because of the rapid increase in non-development expenditure and the erosion of the resource base. Therefore, it is necessary to practise the utmost economy in administrative expenditure and to curtial the various concessions and subsidies given to different sections of society without adequate economic justification. We should aim at greater cost effectiveness through better project planning and implementation. The working of public sector projects should be improved still further so that their surpluses contribute more to the public exchequer.

21. There is also an urgent need to increase individual and corporate saving if increased investment expenditure is to take place without any adverse pressures on prices. This would require greater simplicity in the life style of those individuals who can save, and a greater efficiency and a reduction in inessential expenditure on the part of corporations.

Revised Estimates for 1977-78

22. In the Revised Estimates for 1977-78, the revenue from income and corporation taxes shows a shortfall of Rs. 36 crores and Union excise duties are expected to yield

Rs. 140 crores less than the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2336 crores and Rs. 4593 crores respectively. This is mainly due to the slower growth of industrial production in certain sectors. The yield from customs revenues and the interest-tax, on the other hand, is expected to show an improvement of Rs. 52 crores and Rs. 16 crores over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1728 crores and Rs. 99 crores respectively. After allowing for States' share of taxes and duties, which remains at Rs. 1799 crores as in the original Budget. Centre's share of tax revenue will be less than the Budget estimate by Rs. 100 crores.

23. Market loans will exceed the Budget figure of Rs. 1000 crores by Rs. 183 crores, because of larger deposit accretions with banks. But net receipts on account of external assistance will be lower than the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1052 crores by Rs. 275 crores. This is due to the fact that a larger proportion of aid received now is project aid which is by nature slow disbursing. Programme assistance, which would have been utilised quickly, has been reduced because of the improvement in our balance of payments.

24. During the course of the year a number of decisions taken by Government fo rthe benefit of large sections of the population cast additional burdens on the Budget. To benefit farmers, the procurement prices of paddy and wheat were increased during the year without raising the issue prices from the public distribution system. Again, urea prices were further reduced by Rs. 100 per tonne in October last year, though in the course of the year the cost of imported fertilizers increased significantly and the retention prices to domestic manufacturers of fertilizers were raised to improve their viability. This policy of pricing fertilizers involves a subsidy from the Central Budget which is much more than the revenue from import and excise duties on fertilizers.

25. A number of benefits were given to Central Government employees. An additional instalment of dearness allowance was sanctioned to them during the year. The rate of interest on Government provident funds has been enhanced and the incentive bonus scheme for those subscribers who do not make withdrawals has been further liberalised. The pensioners too were sanctioned another instalment of relief from September, 1977. These and other concessions given add up to a substantial expenditure.

26. Non-Plan revenue expenditure, excluding Defence, is likely to exceed the Budget Estimates of Rs. 5436 crores by Rs. 118 crores. Of this increase, Rs. 84 crores is under export promotion, due mainly to a spil over of payments pertaining to 1976-77 and the introduction in the current year of a system of quicker disbursement of assistance to exporters. Barring this increase, non-Plan revenue expenditure has been kept practically within the original Budget despite the additional burdens already mentioned. This is a welcome departure from the trend in the past several years of a steep increase in non-Plan expenditure. We have been able to achieve it by enforcing the utmost economy and pruning inessential expenditures to the maximum extent possible.

27. The variations in non-Plan capital expenditure have been somewhat wider. There has been a net increase of Rs. 100 crores on account of technical credits to foreign countries under bilateral rupee trade agreements. These credits will be repaid when the imbalance in trade is corrected subsequently. The net outgo on account of fertilizer imports will be Rs. 190 crores more due partly to bunching of imports towards the end of the year, and partly to a rise in international prices.

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28. As Hon'ble Members are aware, we have restored to the workers the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent for the year 1976. A wage settlement was also reached with port and dock workers involving arrear payments from January, 1974. These have imposed an additional financial burden on public sector enterprises. This and certain other adverse factors have led to an increase of Rs. 113 crores in the budgetary support to public sector undertakings.

29. The expenditure on Defence continues to be the same as in the original Budget, *viz.* Rs. 2752 crores.

30. Revised Estimates show that Plan expenditure from the Budget on petroleum, fertilizers, steel and telecommunications is going to be substantially less than in the Budget. This was mainly due to slippages in delivery schedules of machinery and equipment and in civil construction. Also, a few public sector undertakings were able to generate more internal resources than anticipated earlier and therefore needed less budgetary support for financing their Plan outlay.

31. On the other hand, the total outlay on agriculture including rural development is expected to increase by Rs. 12 crores. Plan expenditure on health will also be higher by Rs. 13 crores, mainly on account of the intensification of the malaria eradication programme. New schemes and accelerated work on on-going schemes, specially those linked to steel and power plants, have led to an increase of Rs. 13 crores in the outlay on the coal sector.

32. Overall, the budgetary outlay on Central Plan schemes is expected to be Rs. 230 crores less than the original Budget provision of Rs. 3978 crores. I am not at all happy about the pace at which expenditure on Plan projects takes place. What is needed is a drastic change in organisation. It is proposed to devote much greater attention to this question in the coming months.

33. Central assistance to the States' Plans will be Rs. 2031 crores as against Rs. 1617 crores provided in the Budget. An additional sum of Rs. 414 crores was provided as a cover for the gap in States' resources for financing their Plans and as advance Plan assistance to the States affected by the recent unprecedented natural calamities.

34. When I presented the Budget last year I had estimated a budgetary deficit of Rs. 84 crores. This was after I had taken credit for a borrowing of Rs. 800 crores from the Reserve Bank of India on the assumption that foreign exchange reserves would be drawn down during the year. My anticipation of the country's ability to draw down the foreign exchange reserves has not materialised. Since I had made a clear commitment that I would use this credit from the Reserve Bank only if the reserves were drawn down. I do not propose to resort to this borrowing. The total budgetary deficit is now expected to be of the order of Rs. 975 crores. This may appear to be a sizeable sum but let me first clarify that of this amount, the sum of Rs. 414 crores is directly accounted for by the additional assistance which I was compelled to make to the States on account of their deficits. Members will recollect that I had drawn attention to the improvident financial policies of the outgoing Governments in the States. In addition a number of States which suffered serious damage on account of cyclones and floods had also to be assisted. As a result there was substantial erosion of resources. It was my duty to assist the new Governments of the States so as to enable them to start on a reasonably clean slate. Having done so, I can

reasonably expect them to manage their affairs hereafter in such a way that they do not need to have recourse to unauthorised overdrafts. I would like to state categorically that it will be my endeavour to put a stop to this unhealthy practice.

35. Another large sum of Rs. 190 crores is accounted for by importation of fertilizers. We have in fact by this process converted foreign exchange into a valuable fertilizer stock position and in this process we have not added to the money supply. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that despite what seemingly appears to be a major deficit, the Government's prudent policies of supply management and credit restraint have controlled any possible adverse effects and indeed we have ended the year with no inflation at all.

Budget Estimates for 1978-79

36. The Annual Plan for 1978-79 has been prepared pending the finalisation of the new National Plan. The Fifth Plan is being terminated at the end of the current financial year and the new Plan will start from 1st April, 1978. The Planning Commission is presently engaged in formulating the new strategy of development in keeping with the changed priorities. It will be finalised after the National Development Council deliberates upon it next month.

37. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that planning being a continuous process, at any point of time there is a large number of schemes and programmes under way which cannot be given up. Besides, many of these projects are in advanced stages of completion and therefore adequate provision is necessary if these are to yield timely results. These considerations have circumscribed our freedom in reordering Plan priorities for 1978-79. Nevertheless, I venture to say, the Annual Plan for 1978-79, as it has emerged, reflects the present Government's commitment to a new agriculture-oriented and employment-intensive strategy for development.

38. The total outlay on the Annual Plans of the Centre, States and Union territories for 1978-79 will be Rs. 11649 crores as against Rs. 9960 crores in 1977-78. This represents an increase of 17 per cent. Continuing schemes absorb as much as Rs. 10465 crores of this outlay. Out of the remainder, Rs. 150 crores have been allocated for starts on new power projects and Rs. 1034 crores for schemes under other sectors. As much as 80 per cent of the latter i.e. Rs. 828 crores, is accounted for by agricultural and other schemes subserving the development of rural areas.

39. The Central Budget for 1978-79 contains a provision of Rs. 7281 crores for the Central Plan and for assistance towards the Plans of States and Union territories. The corresponding figure for 1977-78 was Rs. 5790 crores.

40. A provision of Rs. 2761 crores has been made for Central assistance for States' Plans and for Union territories' Plans, the sub-Plans of the Hills and Tribal areas, North Eastern Council and assistance to the Rural Electrification Corporation. A provision of Rs. 4520 crores has been made in the Budget towards the Central Plan. Together with the internal and other resources of public sector undertakings, the Central Plan will be Rs. 5664 crores in 1978-79 as against Rs. 4939 crores in 1977-78. Inclusive of their own resources, the Plans of States and Union territories will add up to Rs. 5985 crores as compared to Rs. 5021 crores in 1977-78.

41. For the first time in many years, the States and Union territories' Plans together will be larger than the Central Plan. The step up in the outlay on States' Plans as a whole is 19 per cent while the Plans of the Union territories

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will go up by 27 per cent. The Central Plan, on the othter hand, will increase by 15 per cent. This reflects a reordering of our Plan priorities in favour of agriculture, irrigation, power and rural development all of which figure prominently in States' Plans and in some measure a shift towards greater decentralisation in planning. Full provision has been made in each State's Plan for meeting the requirements of agriculture, the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects as well as power projects. Adequate provision has also been made for essential new schemes in these two sectors.

42. In keeping with our emphasis on agriculture and rural development, the Plan outlay for agriculture has been raised by Rs. 490 crores to Rs. 1754 crores for 1978-79. In particular the outlay on Command Area Development has been stepped up from Rs. 49 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 82 crores in 1978-79 and that on Small Farmers' Development Agency in the Central Plan from Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 115 crores in 1978-79. The outlay on the drought prone area programme has been raised from Rs. 51 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 76 crores for 1978-79. The desert development programme is being allocated Rs. 20 crores for 1978-79 as against only Rs. 6 crores in 1977-78.

43. In the new planning strategy, block development plans will be a major instrument for achieving full employment in rural areas in a time bound programme. The details of this programme are being worked out. In the meanwhile, I have made a token provision of Rs. 20 crores for this programme. This provision will be enlarged as the full details of the programme are known.

44. As part of the new strategy for rural development, it is proposed to launch a massive programme of dairy development—Operation Flood II—which will raise the nutritional standards of the people, generate employment for about 4 million people in the first phase and augment the incomes in rural areas through a viable subsidiary occupation. The project which is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 500 crores is being processed for implementation but meanwhile action on certain essential pre-programme elements has already been authorised so that the main work on the programme may start in time.

45. Having regard to the extensive coastline of our country and the large numbers of people engaged in fisheries the outlay on fisheries in the Central Plan is being raised from Rs. 33 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 61 crores in 1978-79. This enhanced outlay will, apart from strengthening basic infrastructural facilities, enable us to enlarge employment and augment the incomes of fishermen

46. In my last Budget speech, I had indicated that as part of a comprehensive programme of rural infrastructure development it was necessary to accelerate the construction of all-weather approach roads and the provision of drinking water facilities in problem villages. In 1978-79, the outlay on rural roads in the States' Plans has been stepped up to Rs. 115 crores as against the current year's outlay of Rs. 85 crores. The provision for rural water supply in the States' Plans in 1978-79 will be Rs. 105 crores as against Rs. 70 crores in the current year. This will be supplemented by a special provision in the Central Plan to the extent of Rs. 60 crores. The promise made last year that the allocations for rural water supply and rural roads will be enhanced has thus been redeemed. I will go further and extend an assurance to the States that if these programmes are implemented effectively I shall be prepared to consider increasing these allocations.

47. I have already emphasised the need to improve the opportunities for

gainful employment in rural areas through the development of rural and small scale industries. The total allocation for these in 1978-79 will be Rs. 219 crores against Rs. 145 crores in 1977-78.

48. The programmes for welfare of the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes will receive a special impetus with a step up in the outlay from Rs. 86 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 125 crores in 1978-79. The outlays in the States' Plans for tribal development will be increased from Rs. 258 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 343 crores in 1978-79. In addition, the special Central assistance for tribal sub-Plans will be stepped up from Rs. 55 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 70 crores in 1978-79.

49. The creation of an additional irrigation potential of 17 million hectares during the next five years is an ambitious programme which will call for a large increase in investment and a restructuring, strengthening and streamlining of the organisational set-up for planning, execution and monitoring. The outlay on major and medium irrigation projects for 1978-79 will be Rs. 1166 crores as against Rs. 1032 crores in 1977-78. The Plan outlay for minor irrigation will be Rs. 235 crores in 1978-79 as against Rs 206 crores in 1977-78. It will be supplemented to a large extent by loans from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. It is expected that an additional irrigation potential of 3 million hectares will be created during 1978-79 as against 2.23 million hectares in 1977-78.

50. Inadequate allocations in the past for power and the leisurely pace of execution of electricity projects have led to a chronic shortage of this basic infrastructure facility. Both these need to be corrected if recurrent power shortages are not to hold up our progress. Therefore the Plan for 1978-79 envisages a massive addition to generating capacity and the development of the transmission and distribution system. Works on schemes with a total capacity of about 30000 MW would be in different stages of execution in the coming year. Of this about 3500 MW will be commissioned in 1978-79 as against about 2000 MW expected in the current year and the total generating capacity in the country will then be raised to 29000 MW.

51. In the Central sector, provision is being made for fresh starts on a number of projects such as the Koraba super thermal project, the Ramagundam super thermal project, the power station including the second mine cut at Neyveli, the Badarpur thermal station stage III, the Bokaro thermal station of DVC, and the pumped storage plant of Panchet Hill. Provision has also been made for taking up new 400 KV transmission lines in the Central sector associated with super thermal stations and in the States. Work on load despatch stations is also being accelerated. This should give the House an idea of the programme of power generation which we are going to undertake.

52. A sum of Rs. 244 crores has been provided in the Central Plan for power development. The outlays in States' and Union territories' Plans, which account for bulk of the provision for power, add up to Rs. 1953 crores. The provision in 1978-79 for the power sector would be Rs. 2217 crores compared to Rs. 1925 crores in the current year. In view of the importance of rural electrification the provision for it has been raised to Rs. 297 crores as compared to Rs. 195 crores in the current year. We shall ensure that these projects are implemented quickly and efficiently so that the economy derives full benefit from such a large volume of investment.

53. A provision of Rs. 6.30 crores is being made for the oil sector in 1978-79 because there can be no slackening of our efforts towards self-sufficiency in crude oil. This is yet another step forward in the nation's march towards self-reliance.

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54. A Budget provision of Rs. 563 crores is being made for steel in 1978-79 as against Rs. 511 crores during 1977-78. The requirements of Bhilai and Bokaro expansion programmes, the cold rolled grain oriented plant at Rourkela and the Salem steel plant have been met. The ontlay on Kudremukh project is being stepped up from Rs. 142 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 213 crores next year, in order to be able to meet the deadline scet for the completion of the project.

55. An impression has been sought to be created that this Government is giving less emphasis to family planning. Such an impression is totally unwarranted. Our commitment to a vigorous and nation-wide programme of family planning is firm and clear A provision of Rs. 393 crores is being made in 1978-79 for health and family welfare as against only Rs. 284 crores in 1977-78. It is now felt that instead of concentrating only on the narrow aspects of family planning a broader concept of family welfare will lead to a batter acceptance of family planning practices. Funds have also been provided on an adequate scale both in the Central and States' Plans for expansion of health cover for rural areas including the Scheme for community health workers.

56. This Government fully recognises that science and technology have a valuable contribution to make in the modernisation of our economy and in the growth of agriculture and industry. Hon'ble Members will be glad to know that the outlay on serience and technology has been increased from Rs. 179 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. Rs 220 crores for 1978-79, i.e., an increase of 23 per cent. Similarly the provision for the Indian Council for Agricultural Research has been increased from Rs. 37 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 51 crores for 1978-79. The Indian Satellite Project (INSAT-I) for which a provision of Rs. 23 crores has been made for 1978-79 also needs special mention. This project is unique in that it combines a package of facilities covering telecommunication meteorology and television.

57. Non-Plan revenue expenditure, other than Defence, is estimated at Rs. 5908 crores showing an increase of Rs. 354 crores over the Revised Estimates for the current year. Interest payments and grants to States together account for an increase of Rs. 384 crores. If we exclude these two items, the other non-Plan revenue expenditure will be less than the Revised Estimates for the current year. This has been made possible by a rigorous scrutiny of non-Plan expenditure, pruning it with a view to achieving the utmost economy. The various subsidy payments have also been reviewed in the light of their continued relevance in the present economic situation and the provisions therefor have been suitably reduced. Non-Plan budgetary support to public sector enterprises will also be Rs. 127 crores less than in the current year.

58. Defence expenditure next year will be Rs. 2945 crores, as against Rs. 2752 crores in the current year.

59. Gross tax revenue for 1978-79, at the existing rates of taxation, is expected to amount to Rs. 9636 crores showing an increase of Rs. 730 crores over the Revised Estimates for the current year. Income tax and corporation tax receipts are expected to go up by Rs. 115 crores and Rs. 145 crores respectively. Union excise duites are estimated to yield Rs. 374 crores more. The yield from customs revenue will also by more by Rs. 70 crores. State's shares of taxes and duties, at Rs. 1929 crores, will he higher by Rs 130 crores.

60. Market loans will yield Rs. 1650 crores as compared to Rs. 1183 crores in the current year. Net external assistance, after providing for repayments and interest payments, is estimated at Rs. 1138 crores, including disbursements against new credits.

61. Taking other receipts into account, total receipts in 1978-79 are estimated at Rs. 17021 crores. Total expenditure for the coming year will be Rs. 18417 crores. The overall budgetary gap at the existing rates of taxation will thus be Rs. 1396 crores. Hon'ble Members will recollect that Government announced yesterday their decision to sanction with effect from 1st January, 1978 another instalment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees. Government's new policy in regard to sugar industry was also announced yesterday. These two decisions may cast an additional burden of the order of Rs. 80 crores on the Central exchequer next year. Understandably I have not taken this into account in my Budget proposals. It is, however, my hope that this additional burden will be substantially accommodated within the Budget Estimates by economy measures which are being progressively implemented.

62. The gap of Rs. 1396 crores is clearly a very substantial gap and places on my shoulders a difficult and challenging responsibility to find ways and means of bridging the gap. I have already enumerated a number of favourable factors in the national economy which give us the necessary strength and opportunity to manage the economy even with a large though reasonable deficit without creating inflationary conditions. However, prudence would require that the deficit, no matter how reasonable, should be kept as low as possible and it is, therefore, necessary to mobilise additional resources to the maximum extent possible. I am sure that the nation will willingly make a substantial contribution towards the fulfilment of a national Plan of a magnitude which will enable us to reach our objectives at a faster pace.

63. In making my proposals for resource mobilisation I have borne in mind the salutary principles of tax policy which have been laid down in the Economic Policy Resolution of the Janata Party issued in November, 1977. These principle bear repetition.

> "We believe that the taxation policy of the Government must keep in mind five considerations:
>
> (1) Increased public investment expenditure must necessitate increased public income. The people of the country, therefore, have to accept the burden of higher taxation needed for investment in the future.
>
> (2) Taxation policy must simultaneously aim at redistributive justice and must take into consideration the capacity to pay.
>
> (3) Taxes should be easy to collect and it should be easy for the taxpayer to know what he has to pay. There is urgent need for the simplification and rationalisation of the tax administration.
>
> (4) Taxes must have an inbuilt growth potential and inherent buoyancy.
>
> (5) Taxation policy must aim at stimulating national growth and must encourage production and savings."

64. I have had the advantage also of receiving advice from all sections of society and from all parts of the country. In addition I have received two important reports—the interim report of the Chokshi Committee on Direct Taxes and the final report of the Jha Committee on Indirect Taxes. These reports contain a number of valuable suggestions and I have given them respectful consideration.

65. Before I come to my taxation proposals I would like to make some important policy announcements which have a bearing on the budgetary position.

66. The Demonetisation of high denomination bank notes was a step primarily aimed at controlling illegal

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transactions. It is a part of a series of measures which Government has taken and is determined to take against anti-social elements. Despite the utmost vigilance of the Customs authorities and considerable seizures and confiscations of smuggled gold, it is an unfortunate and distressing fact that gold smuggling has to some degree continued. The substantial difference between Indian gold prices and international gold prices has served as a temptation to smugglers. Gold smaggling is not only illegal but has helped to sustain black money operations and foreign exchange racketeering. It is, therefore, necessary for us to think of economic measures in addition to preventive measures to tackle this evil of gold smuggling. We have given very careful thought to the question and have decided to commence the sale of gold from the stock held by Government. The details of the scheme are being worked out and will be announced shortly.

67. There is an excellent market for Indian gold jewellery abroad which would not only enable us to earn a significant amount of foreign exchange but also gainfully employ the undoubted craftsmanship of Indian jewellers. Hitherto the export of gold jewellery has been inhibited by the high local price of gold, restrictions placed on such exports and the complex and cumbersome bonding procedures. Government have, therefore, decided to introduce a simplified scheme for the encouragement of the export of gold jewellery. Such exports will be facilitated either by allowing importation of gold or by the sale of Government gold stocks at international prices. The details of the scheme will be announced very shortly.

68. Members will recollect that the Janata Party manifesto had contained a promise that the question of removing sales tax and octroi duties would be duly considered by the Government. I have had a series of discussions with the Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers of the States to achieve this desirable oibjective. The total revenue from sales tax is of the order of Rs. 2500 crores, and it is growing steadily. It constitutes the main source of revenue of the States. The Chief Ministers of the States have generally showed a lack of enthusiasm for the abolition of the sales tax. In view of the attitude of the States and since sales tax is a State subject, the task of persuading the States to give up sales tax calls for persistence and patience. It certainly cannot be regraded as something which can be accomplished in the immediate future.

69. The octroi duty, however, stands on a different footing. The revenue from octroi duty is of the order of Rs. 250 crores. There has been a long standing demand for the removal of this obnoxious levy which causes great inconvenience to trade and the transport industry. All committees which have gone into the subject have unanimously proposed its abolition, studies have also revealed that the cost of collection of the octroi duty is unduly high. There can be no two opinions that the removal of octroi duty will be widely welcomed since its abolition will assist the orderly and healthy growth of the transport system in the country and will considenrably reduce freight costs. I, therefore, propose to request the State Governments to inroduce suitable legislation for the removal of octroi. The octroi revenues are at present going to the local authorities. Quite understandably they will seek from the State Governments a reimbursement for the loss of revenue and in turn the State Governments will also claim a measure of compensation from the Centre. We shall hold discussions with the State Governments for finding a satisfactory solution.

70. I have now to say a few words on behalf of my colleague the Minister

of Communications. The upward revision of emoluments of employees in the past few years has resulted in substantial increase in the expenditure of the Postal Branch of the Posts and Telegraphs Department which is highly labour intensive. The revenunes have not, however kept pace with the expenditure and the costs of various postal services exceed the revenues earned. Consequently, the Postal Branch has been incurring a deficit which is estimated at about Rs. 23 crores in the current year. While there is justification for increasing the tariffs for most of the postal services, it is proposed to touch only those services which will not affect the common man, particularly in the rural areas. A memorandum showing the proposed changes in the postal tariffs is being circulated along with the Budget papers.

71. The tariff revisions, which will be given effect to from a date to be notified by the Government after the Finance Bill is passed, are estimated to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 13.73 crores per annum. The yield during 1978-79 is estimated at Rs. 11.44 crores. The results of the tariff revisions have been accounted for in estimating the internal resources of the Posts and Telegraphs.

72. I shall now deal with my proposals in the sphere of direct taxes.

73. I have kept in view the fact that a substantial increase in investment has necessarily to be backed by increased efforts at mobilisation of savings. My proposals in the field of direct taxes are accordingly designed to promote larger savings; to curb extravagant and wasteful expenditure in businesses and professions; and to channelise funds for stimulating growth and production. I have also sought to provide some tax relief in selected areas with a view to encouraging larger investment in desired directions.

74. In order to mobilise additional resources in the form of savings I propose to raise the rates of compulsory deposit in the case of income-tax payers. While taxpayers having current income up to Rs. 15,000 will continue to enjoy immunity from the requirement of making compulsory deposit, in the case of income exceeding Rs. 15,000 and up to Rs. 25,000 the rate will be raised from 4 per cent to 4½ per cent. On the slab of Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 70,000, compulsory deposit is currently made at the rate of 10 per cent. I propose to split this slab into two. While the rate on the slab of Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 35,000 will be 11 per cent, the rate on the slab of Rs. 35,001 to Rs. 70,000 will be 12½ per cent. On the slab over Rs. 70,000 the rate will be raised from 12 per cent to 15 per cent. Approximately Rs. 25 crores will accrue in 1978-79 as a result of this measure.

75. I propose to liberalise the concession in respect of long-term savings through life insurancne, provident fund contributions and other approved forms of saving. At present, 100 per cent of the first Rs. 4,000 of the qualifying saving, 50 per cent of the next Rs. 6,000 and 40 per cent of the balance is allowed as deduction in computing the taxable income. I propose to allow a deduction equal to 100 per cent of the first Rs. 5,000 of the qualifying saving. The quantum of deduction is respect of the next Rs. 5,000 will continue at the existing rate of 50 per cent and, in respect of the balance, at the existing rate of 40 per cent. The monetary limit for the savings qualifying for deduction under this provision is also being raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. These measures will result in a revenue loss of Rs. 10 crores in a full year and Rs. 7.5 crores in 1978-79.

76. Investors understandably prefer investment which brings them a safe return which is provided by fixed deposits in banks or shares of estblished companies with a good record for

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payment of dividends. This results in new companies not attracting adequate support. In order to stimulate such investment, I propose to give a deduction in the computation of taxable income of 50 per cent of the amount invested in equity shares of new industrial companies. The maximum investment in a year qualifying for this deduction will be limited to Rs. 10,000. This will entail a loss of Rs. 5 crores in a full year and Rs. 3.5 crores in 1978-79. I would cheerfully accept a much larger loss if it results in stimulating larger investments.

77. Last year, I had introduced a provision to exempt capital gains in cases where the sale proceeds arising from the transfer of an asset are reinvested within six months in units of the Unit Tust of India, shares of Indian companies, bank deposits and other specified assets. In order that this concession leads to the flow of investible funds into fresh ventures I propose to provide with immediate effect that investment in shares of Indian companies will be taken into account for the purposes of exemption from capital gains tax only where the investment is made in equity shares of new industrial companies.

78. Banks allow substantial advances against the security of fixed deposits with them. Hence, taxpayers who get exemption from capital gains tax by making such deposits optain an unduly large tax benefit without commensurate sacrifice. I have, therefore, decided that fixed deposits with banks made after today will not qualify as an eligible mode of investment for the purposes of this exemption.

79. The annual letting value of a newly constructed house is reduced for tax purposes by an amount up to Rs. 1,200 in respect of each residential unit for a period of five years. With a view to providing a stimulus for construction of houses, particularly for persons in the low and middle income brackets, I propose to raise the monetary limit of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,400.

80. Initial depreciation allowance is currently granted at the rate of 20 per cent on the cost of new buildings erected by employers for their low-paid employees. In order to give a greater impetus to the construction of buildings for workers, I propose to increase the rate of initial depreciation allowance from 2 per cent to 40 per cent.

81. The foreign remuneration of Indian citizens employed outside India is liable to Indian income-tax if their stay in India exceeds a specified period. As this results in avoidable hardship and discourages such persons from spending even a reasonable period on vacation in their home country, I propose to provide that Indian citizens employed outside India may stay on vacation in the country for 89 days in a year without attracting such tax liability.

82. In order to ensure that winnings from horse races are effectively brought within the tax net, I propose to provide for deduction of tax at source at the rate of 34.5 per cent from winnings in excess of Rs. 2,500. This measure would yield Rs. 4 crores in a full year and Rs. 3.5 crores in 1978-79.

83. Extravagant and socially wasteful expenditure is often incurred on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion. In order to put a curb on such expenditure at the cost of the exchequer, I propose to provide for the disallowance of a part of such expenditure in the computation of taxable profits. Where the aggregate expenditure on advertiesment, publicity and sales promotion in India does not exceed 1/4 per cent of the turnover or gross receipts of the business or profession, 10 per cent of such

expenditure will be disallowed in computing the taxable profits. Where such aggregate expenditure exceeds 1/4 per cent but does not exceed 1/2 per cent of the turnover or gross receipts, the disallowance will be made at the rate of 12½ per cent; and where such expenditure exceeds 1/2 per cent of the turnover or gross receipts, the disallowance will be made at the rate of 15 per cent. These provisions will not apply in cases where the aggregate expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion does not exceed Rs. 20,000 in a year. Newly established industrial concerns will also be exempted from this provision for an initial period of three years. This measure will yield Rs. 31 crores in a full year and about Rs. 25 crores in 1978-79.

84. A weighted deduction is currently allowed in the computation of taxable profits with reference to expenditure incurred by Indian companies and resident taxpayers, other than companies, on development of export markets. The weighted deduction is allowed at the rate of 150 per cent of the actual expenditure in the case of widely-held companies and at the rate of 133.3 per cent in the case of other taxpayers. While the full deduction of expenditure incurred for development of export markets is entirely justifiable, and no part of such expenditure will be disallowed under the proposed provision for disallowance of expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion, I do not see adequate justification now for continuing to subsidise such expenditure by the grant of weighted deduction. I, therefore, propose to discontinue the grant of weighted deduction in relation to such expenditure incurred after 31st March, 1978. This measure is likely to yield Rs. 10 crores in a full year and Rs. 8 crores in 1978-79.

85. In the case of a taxpayer who has previously been assessed to income-tax, advance tax becomes payable only if a notice in this behalf is issued by the Income-tax Officer. Hence if an advance tax notice is not issued in the case of such a taxpayer, he will have no liability to pay any advance tax. On the other hand, taxpayers who have not been assesed to income-tax, are required to pay advance tax on their own on the basis of their estimated current income. To my mind, the existing legal position is clearly unsatisfactory. I, therefore, propose to provide that advance tax shall be voluntarily paid by every person if his current income exceeds the specified limit.

86. The Direct Tax Laws Committee under the chairmanship of Shri C. C. Chokshi submitted its Interim report last December. The report contains a number of valuable suggestions for simplification and rationalisation of tax laws, streamlining assessment procedures, reducing the area of litigation and accelerating the disposal of appeals and references. In its report on the Central Direct Taxes Administration, the Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended that amendments to the tax laws should not be rushed through the annual Finance Bill, which needs to be passed before a prescribed date, but made through separate bills whose provisions can be considered in detail. Pursuant to this recommendation, I propose to introduce separate legislation as early as possible to give effect to the main recommendations of the Chokshi Committee which are acceptable to the Government. In the meanwhile, a few changes recommended by the committee, such as deduction of tax at source from race winnings and voluntary payment of advance tax, which could be easily incorporated in the tax law, have been introduced through the Finance Bill.

87. The exemption limit for estate duty, which is Rs. 50,000 was fixed as long ago as 1958. As this exemption limit is unduly low, I propose to raise it to Rs. 1 lakh. Since, in this matter, we can move only with the concurrence of the State Legislatures, a Bill for implementing this

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proposal, and certain other proposals in relation to estate duty, will be introduced later this year.

18 hrs.

88. The total additional revenue from the various measures enumerated by me will yield Rs. 30 crores in a full year and Rs. 25.5 crores during 1978-79. Besides, additional resources of about Rs. 25 crores will accrue in the form of compulsory deposits in the financial year 1978-79.

89. May I now turn to my proposals relating to indirect taxes? Our basic national problem, and indeed this is a problem facing all developing countries, is that the base for direct taxes is extremely narrow and the vast funds required for national development cannot, therefore, be raised, at our present stage of development, from direct taxes alone. While framing the proposals relating to indirect taxes, however, I have kept in mind the need to protect small scale industry and to minimise the hardship to the poor and the middle class consumers.

90. Hon'ble Members are aware that Government had appointed a Committee, to review the existing structure of the indirect tax system, under the chairmanship of Shri A. K. Jha The committee has now submitted its final report. Amongst the important recommendaitons made by the committee are restructuring of the pattern of central excise and customs duties, measures to assist the small scale sector, the general reorientation of the tariff to make it income-elastic and the desirability of introducing a value added tax so as to avoid the cascading effect of taxes on raw materials and components of finished products. The committee has also made some recommendations regarding indirect taxes levied by State Governments and local authorities. Government has been examining all these recommendations with the care which they deserve. In my last Budget, I had in fact accepted and implemented a few of the recommendations which were abailable to us in the interim report of the committee. The proposals which I am making today incorporate some of the recommendations made in the final report. Other recommendations which involve a major restructuring of the system would require further study.

91. In the Plan outlay the topmost priority has been accorded to power. The Plan provision for power generation and distribution is of the order of Rs. 2,200 crores in 1978-79. I feel that with our enormous investments in power, there is ample justification for claiming a contribution from those who benefit from these invesments. I am, therefore, proposing to levy a duty of 2 paise per kilowatt-hour on electricity generated. Electricity generated for captive consumption, as well as that used in the auxiliary plants in the generating stations for the generation of electricity, is being exempted. I also propose to give a rebate of the duty to the producer in respect of electricity used for agricultural purposes so that agriculturists are not affected. This levy is expected to yield a revenue of Rs. 145 crores.

92. After the nationalisation of the coal mines, coal production has increased from about 72 million tonnes in 1971-72 to about 100 million tonnes in 1976-77. This is the result of enormous investments made by the State after nationalisation-investments which we will continue to make. Here again, the beneficiaries could, I think, justifiably be called upon to bear a small levy of central excise duty on coal. I propose to fix this at rates varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per tonne. The lowest rate of Rs. 5 would cover three-fourths of the coal produced in the country. This measure is expected to yield a revenuet of Rs. 58 crores.

93. Under Item 68 of the Central excise tariff, the rate of duty leviable on "all articles, not elsewhere specified" is at present 2 per cent *ad valorem*. I propose to raise this to the level of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. While doing so, I propose to exempt some sensitive categories of goods, namely, pesticides, weedicides, insecticides and fungicides, drugs and medicines other than proprietary or patent drugs and medicines, pharmaceuticals and drug intermediates, from the whole of the duty leviable under this item. Newspapers and perodicals are also being exempted completely. The existing exemption in respect of small manufacturers whose clearance of excisable goods does not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs in the preceding year will continue. These proposale will yield a revenue of Rs. 100 crores.

94. In view of the paramount need for mobilising resources for develoyment without creating fresh distortions in the tax structure I propose to levy a special duty at the rate of 1/20th of the basic excise duties presently collected on each item in the Central excise tariff. In doing so, I propose to exempt coal, electricity and goods which are assessed under item 68 of the tariff. This measure will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 214 crores on indigenous production and a sum of Rs. 15 crores by way of increase in countervailing duties on imports.

95. May I now turn to the reliefs which I prpose to give. First of all, consistent with the policy of the Government to encourage the small manufacturer and to widen the entrepreneurial base in the country, I propose to provide sufficient relief to small manufacturers so as to enable them to compete successfully with larger units. The duty exemptions at present available to small scale manufacturers are not based on any one pattern. Over the course of years, a number of *ad hoc* concessions have been given and the principles of relief have varied very widely. In defining the small units, a variety of formulae have been adopted, such as, value of clearances per annum, quantity of clearances per annum, value of capital investment on plant and machinery, number of workers, use of power, and a combination of two or more of these criteria. Keeping in view the need for rationalising the pattern of relief to small industries and bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Jha Committee, I propose to exempt all small scale units manufacturing specified goods, whose clearances in the preceding year did not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs, from the duty payble on the first clearance of Rs. 5 lakhs. The exemption will cover 69 items including, amongst others, medicines, soap and detergents, paints and varnishes household electrical goods, steel furniture, metal containers, aerated waters, vegetable non-essential oils, ceramics and other items notified. This measure will benefit about 24,000 units currently under excise control. It will reduce considerably the procedural requirements which these units are required to follow. It will also remove the anomaly, under which relief is presently lost totally in many cases the moment the threshold limits of exemption are crossed. This relief will be effective from the beginning of the next financial year and involve a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 28 crores.

96. I propose to exempt power-driven pumps mainly used in agriculture from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon. The measure will involve a loss of Rs. 1.5 crores per annum.

97. I also propose to extend the concession currently available to motorvehicles used as taxis to 3-wheeler auto-rickshaws as well, by reducing the rate of duty leviable on the latter by 2 per cent *ad-valorem*. Whole milk powder is being exempted from payment of the

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duty leviable thereon in an effort to make available this commodity at a cheaper rate. I also propose to reduce the rate of duty leviable on small refrigerators of a capacity of 100 litres and less from 40 per cent *ad valorem* to 30 per cent *ad valorem*. At present, parts of refrigerating and air-conditioning machinerry required for installation in specified establishments are assessed at a concessional rate of 20 per cent. This concession is being extended to ready assembled air-conditioning units of the window and package type, generally used by smaller industrial installations. Last year I had raised the excise duty on films substantially. There have been a number of representations against the increase and the manner in which it affects the industry. I have care fully considered the matter and propose to reduce the excise duty leviable from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 5,000 on the third dozen slab of colour prints, of length 4,000 metres or less. Suitable adjustments are being made in the case of black and white films as well as longer films. Duty on prints cleared for home consumption after twelve months from the date of first release of the film for public exhibition is also being reduced suitably. These proposals together imply a relief of about Rs. 3 crores.

98. In pursuance of Government's decision on the Oil Prices Committee's Report, the tariff structure relating to lubricating oils and greases has also been rationalised. This measure of rationalisation will yield Rs. 63 lakhs net in a year.

99. I have also carried out some modifications in respect of coated fabrics, cigars and cheroots, tea waste, vegetable products for industrial purposes and non-cellulosic wastes, the details of which are given in the Budget documents. These proposals will yield a revenue of Rs. 6 crores.

100. I have taken note of the signiffcant suggestions in regard to customs duties made by the Jha Committee. As a measure of relief and particularly with a view to bringing down capital costs, I propose to reduce the customs duties on specified items of capital equipment not produced indigenously from the current level of 40 per cent to 25 per cent. The revenue loss will be of the order of Rs. 9 crores.

101. I also propose to reduce the duty leviable on condenser tissue paper and polypropylene film used in the manufacture of capacitors, by 111 per cent and 155 per cent respectively. Use of capacitors will reduce transmission losses and will thus help the more efficient transmission of power. Duty on electrical insulation paper is also being reduced. These proposals will involve a revenue sacrifice of about Rs. 4 crores.

102. Certain reliefs are also being given in respect of specified items of cinematograph machinery electronic components and imported feature films. These together will involve a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 58 lakhs.

103. I have only one proposal for upward modification of the customs tariff, not so much as a measure of raising revenue but as a measure of protection to Indian industry. I propose to increase the import duty on polyester filament yarn from 120 per cent to 200 per cent *ad valorem*. This will yield about Rs. 6.4 crores in a year.

104. My proposals for customs and Central excise duties put together will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 499 crores for 1978-79.

105. The fiscal strategy underlying my proposals seeks to take advantage of the favourable food and foreign exchange situation for generating fresh expansionary impulses in our economy. The big step up in public investment is one element of this stra-

tegy. Monetary policy must also be used to reinforce fiscal policy.

106. The House will recollect that Government had imposed a tax in 1974 on interest income of banks. Hon'ble Members will agree with me that, now that prices are reasonably stable and there is urgent need to stimulate productive investment, this tax has lost its economic justification. I propose, therefore, to withdraw the interest-tax with immediate effect. As a sequel to this fiscal concession with a monetary intent, the Reserve Bank of India will be announcing later in the day the realignment of the interest rate structure.

107. The Budget Estimates for 1978-79 have taken credit for an amount of Rs. 130 crores on account of interest-tax. Since the interest-tax for the months of January and February, 1978 will be payable in the coming year, the actual loss of revenue will be of the order of Rs. 108 crores.

108. To sum up, my efforts at mobilisation of additional resources will be yield in 1978-79 Rs. 549.5 crores, of which Rs. 499 crores will be from Union excise and customs duties, Rs. 25.5 crores from direct taxes and Rs. 25 crores as compulsory deposits. Out of this, the States' share will be Rs. 95.5 crores and the Centre's share Rs. 454 crores. With the withdrawal of interest-tax, the net additional resources accruing to the Centre will be Rs. 346 crores.

109. Despite the effort which I have made at raising additional resources, I am leaving an uncovered budgetary gap of Rs. 1,050 crores. This figure will be reduced by the receipts from sales of Government gold. For reasons which Hon'ble Members will appreciate I shall not attempt to estimate this figure. But I should share with Hon'ble Members the view I hold that, apart from preventing any resurgence of gold smuggling, it is also justifiable, in our present circumstances, to utilise a part of our accumulated gold to reduce the expansionary effect of budgetary transactions. It is on the same reasoning that we have been anxious to deploy a part of our foreign exchange reserves to offset the expansionary impact of larger Plan and investment outlays; and I am confident that in the coming year the steps initiated to liberalise imports and the major investment programme that we now propose to undertake, will lead to a significant draw down of foreign exchange reserves. These two factors combined with continued vigilance regarding credit should limit the net increase in money supply to safe levels.

110. I am satisfied that the resultant monetary expansion will not lead to any inflationary pressures particularly in view of the large stock of foodgrains and the much greater ability that we have at present to import essential consumer goods. The experience we have gained and the instruments we have forged in supply management through procurement and public distribution and demand management through credit and monetary policy should also enable us to contain such pressures.

111. In conclusion let me summarise what I seek to achieve through this Budget. My goal is to set in motion a process of sustained increase in out-put and employment, particularly in the rural areas. The programme of government expenditure on investment is the main instrument I wish to use to attain this goal. Investment expenditure in infrastructure facilities is being raised steeply so that bottlenecks coming in the way of further growth are removed and there is an improvement in the general economic climate. This has made it necessary for me to undertake sizable additional resource mobilisation. At the same time I have not hesitated to offer incentives and tax concessions

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where these are called for to promote investment in agriculture and industry.

112. The economic situation of the country is exceptionally favourable at present for a bold step forward. This Budget is such a step.

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18. 19 hrs.

FINANCE BILL,* 1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1978-79.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1978-79."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 1, 1978/Phalguna 10, 1899 (Saka)

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28.2.78.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

G.M.G.I.P.M.R.N.D.—PMR—3724 LS—JC. 5715—4-4-78—880